ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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Table of Contents

CLOSE TARIFF LOOPHOLES

The proposed tariff bill, which has been under discussion at hearings before the Ways and Means Committee for several weeks, will miss the mark unless it is made retroactive to the date when it is introduced. Otherwise, the overwhelming volume of imports pending the passage of the bill will cause the very trouble which the measure is expected to forestall—competition at ruinous prices, closing of mills and unemployment. It will be necessary to provide that importers who bring in goods after the date fixed for the bill to take effect shall give bonds for the payment of duties on these imports when the new tariff becomes a law. The rush to get goods into the country before previous tariff acts took effect should have taught us a useful lesson and now is the time to heed the warning. With a Republican majority in House and Senate, there is little doubt that a tariff bill of some sort will be adopted eventually, but the opponents of the bill will try to talk it to death, and even the friends of the measure will have a few words "to say."

Among the questions that must be settled is the best way to equalize the difference in the rate of exchange with foreign countries when the duty is based upon the value of the merchandise. These ad valorem schedules are the cause of wide divergence of opinion. Shall the value in the country of export be accepted in assessing duties here or the value of the merchandise in United States markets? The question involves exchange rates, and the difference in market prices at various ports in this country, all the way from New York to San Francisco. In regard to market value here an average price could probably be chosen as a working basis. The question of exchange is said to bring into the discussion the "most favored nation" clause in commercial treaties which guarantees to a foreign country equal privileges with all other nations.

Assessing duties on a basis of the value in country of origin would be extremely unfair to a nation against which the rate of exchange is high in the United States because that country must pay more proportionately than a nation with which the rate of exchange is low. By adopting as a basis the value of the merchandise in America, all countries are placed on an equal footing. It is very difficult to fix the market price of goods in foreign countries, and impractical to reckon the cost of production because the manufacturer of goods abroad would neither show his books nor make an honest statement for use in the United States in fixing the value of merchandise which he had sold to Amer-

ican customers, who, of course want to import it at the lowest possible cost. The Ways and Means Committee has received valuable suggestions on these points, and Congress should make provision to protect American industries in a way to close all loopholes in the tariff which would assist the importer in evading the payment of just duties.

THE TAX BURDEN

The burden of Federal and State Taxes is being felt as the time approaches to step up to the captain's office and settle, and business men realize that these taxes are an important factor in explaining the general depression in industrial and trade circles. The Excess Profits Tax has strangled commercial enterprise, because in the face of high production costs, competition from abroad, the foreign exchange situation, and tight money at home, no one felt willing to undertake great developments of any kind. Most companies found themselves with a large percentage of their capital invested in plants, and were compelled to keep fair reserves to meet the increasing costs of raw materials and labor, and without loans from the banks it was practically impossible to enlarge operations. Even the bravest captain of industry hesitated to fly in the fact of fortune under such circumstances, knowing that the Government would take the major part of his profits in taxes. It is to be hoped that this tax will be repealed at the next session of Congress. Unless such a step is taken, industry will continue to languish and trade revival will be indefinitely postponed. These taxes hang like a cloud over the business world, and are a check on the incentive to expand that is the secret of good times.

GOVERNMENT AID TO BUSINESS

The British Department of Overseas Trade has collected the names of importers of chemicals, dyestuffs, oils, and drugs in foreign countries throughout the world, on lines similar to the work of the United States Department of Commerce in this direction, with the additional information of the financial standing of the importer, and the capital invested in the business. Such lists have long been available to American manufacturers and dealers, but the Government has not reported on the finances of foreign dealers, on the ground that this information is within the province of financial and commercial agencies and is often in the possession of banks through which the American exporter does business. It is announced in London that the British reports "must be treated as confidential, and under no circumstances must they be sent abroad."

A great many bureaus in Washington are actively developing means for increasing foreign trade including the publication of "opportunities" which appear in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS from week to week. Crop conditions in countries that are the source of crude materials needed here, the new monthly cable service which has been inaugurated by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and the Bureau's offer to gather by cable information of value to large industries, are some of the efforts being made by our own Government to develop trade. Are you using these facilities in building up your business?

UNWORKABLE GERMAN PATENTS

When the American companies, which bought the right to use German patents on synthetic camphor from the Alien Property Custodian, attempted to manufacture the product, it was found impossible to work them satisfactorily. According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" the purchasers in the United States have approached the German firms who hold the patents and "the experience and assistance of the Schering Chemical Co., which is jointly interested with a second company in the patents, are to be rendered available to the American interests in return for the payment of a sum in cash dollars amounting to six figures."

The statement is coyly made that it is no uncommon circumstance for German patent specifications to be unworkable from a practical point of view by third parties, unless the original owners disclose the manufacturing details. A similar situation occurred when British armor plate firms undertook the production of nickel-steel plates with German patents. They were compelled to pay the Krupp Company a royalty of £10 to £15 per ton for initiation into the details of manufacture at Essen, Germany. American firms interested in synthetic camphor took a chance and found it costly.

We must export "time-sheets" and sell them for "pay rolls"—In this vigorous figure of speech George E. Smith, president of the Royal Typewriter Co. visualizes two sound economic facts. The cost of all manufactured goods is made up principally of labor. Our domestic trade is increasingly dependent on our export sales.

GERMANY'S CHEMICAL DISARMAMENT

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—The chemical disarmament of Germany, the dyestuff plants of which he regards as a menace to the peace of the world, was demanded by Dr. Charles H. Herty, past president of the American Chemical Society, in a public address delivered on the invitation of the National Research Council at the opening of the exhibit of the Chemical Warfare Service in the National Museum, on Monday.

"Germany has today the greatest and most active dyestuff industry in the world, as evidenced by a production last month of 12,000 tons of dyes, 750 tons more than the average pre-war monthly output," said Dr. Herty. "From these dye plants came all of the poison gases used by Germany throughout the world war. Bolshevist Russia has today the largest standing army of the world—1,500,000 men. If these two agencies of destruction are ever fully combined, the world will face a new struggle incomparably more tragic than that through which it has just passed. Already that union has begun, for it is known that in their successes against the forces of General Wrangel the Bolshevist armies were largely aided by poison gas—and Russia has no chemical industry."

Trade Outlook in Basic Industries

Chemicals, Steel and Iron, Transportation, The Temper of the Buying Public, and Fuel Discussed by Editors of Leading Trade Papers at Meeting of New York Editorial Conference

TRANSPORTATION

By Roy V. Wright, Railway Age

The railroad situation may be summed up in a few words. During September, October and November the railroads handled a record-breaking traffic and yet fell far short of a reasonable financial return as interpreted by the terms of the Transportation Act. Conditions were bad enough with a capacity business, but now that traffic has fallen off the railroads are having serious financial difficulties which if not soon relieved will throw many of them into bankruptcy. Moreover, unless they are reasonably sure of being able in the future to pay a fair return on capital invested, the confidence of the investors will not be regained and the roads will be unable to secure the necessary money to rehabilitate themselves.

Rates cannot be still further increased. There remains then only one alternative—operating expenses must be reduced.

Just as the Federated American Engineering Societies under the leadership of Mr. Hoover are concentrating on a study of the elimination of waste in the industrial field, so the railroads must concentrate upon this in their field. The effect of this, with the fall in prices of material and equipment, will help relieve the situation to some degree but not nearly to the extent necessary. National wage agreements were entered into under government control in which there are many unfair clauses that are costing the railroads millions of dollars each year without any return in actual labor. These unfair clauses should at least be removed.

The public also feels that standardized wages are unfair because employees in districts where the cost of living is low receive the same compensation as those in congested districts where the cost of living is high. If standardized wages are maintained, differentials should be established to take care of this difference in conditions. There is a considerable demand on the part of the employees in some departments for a return to piece work in order that they may be rewarded in accordance with individual ability and the effort extended.

It must also be remembered that the present scales of wages were adjusted to meet the cost of living when it was at its highest point. With the lower cost of living, it would seem that it would be only fair to reduce wages accordingly.

The railroads, in order to rehabilitate themselves, need vast quantities of materials and equipment. If they were in a position to make these purchases now, there would be an immediate improvement in general business and industrial conditions. They cannot buy because they have no cash and very little credit. The latter will be supplied if the roads are given the full benefit of the provisions of the Transportation Act and fair treatment by the Railroad Labor Board. The government owes the railroad several hundred million dollars which the Treasury Department is withholding on a technicality; Congress is trying to release this but obstructionists in the Senate may prevent action before March 4, in which case nothing can be done for several months. The cash situation would be greatly improved if Congress would act favorably on the Winslow bill before March 4.

STEEL AND IRON

By A. I. Findley, Iron Age

The iron trade did not function as a barometer in the early stages of the present readjustment. After Japan early in 1920 had pioneered in deflation through the collapse of the silk trade, other mercantile lines in the United States started price declines. This was in May. The collapse in the steel trade, which was practically an over-night affair, did not come until October. Whether this means that the steel trade will still be readjusting when other lines have become fairly stabilized is yet to be determined. What is certain is that the steel trade is today in a depressed state and that those who in November looked for a moderate revival in the spring of 1921 are now setting the date for any marked improvement some months further on in the year. There is a growing belief that present conditions in the United States are due more than we were willing to believe last year to financial and industrial straits of Europe. As never before, leaders in industry and finance in this country see that we are linked up with the rest of the world for better or worse.

In view of its basic character, developments in the steel trade are important as an index to what is to be expected in 1921. Today there is about two-thirds operation of iron and steel works, with the possibility that with the coming of spring a temporary spurt in demand may bring the percentage up to 75. It has been found in other times of depression that wear and tear alone is good for about a 60 per cent operation in iron and steel.

At present a disproportionate share of the steel going into consumption is coming from plants of the United States Steel Corporation. The reason in brief is that the Steel Corporation ever since March 21, 1919, has adhered to the so-called Industrial Board prices which were announced at Washington on that date. Independent steel producers in the last half of 1919, and all through 1920 till the slump came, were able to get higher prices due to the inadequate supply of steel caused by various strikes and by the prolonged inability of the railroads to function normally. There was also at work a psychological scarcity due to the excited efforts of automobile manufacturers and others to get hold of steel at any price to meet the apparently insatiate demand of the luxury spenders of 1919 and 1920. The exhaustion of the country's ability to consume steel at premium prices left some of the independent producers with little business on their books. Recently one of these companies decided to go out for business at prices below the Industrial Board level maintained by the Steel Corporation, and the immediate, and thus far unanswered, question before the trade

is to what extent these cuts in prices will stimulate business. Wage reductions of 15 to 25 per cent have been made or are about to be made by most of the important independent steel companies. The Steel Corporation has not reduced wages thus far.

The outlook for an early and extensive revival of demand for iron and steel is not favorable. The fall in prices of agricultural products which already represents a loss of $4,000,000,000 to the farming community has reduced very much the demand for agricultural implements. The implement works in addition have considerable stocks of steel, some of it bought at considerably higher prices than today's. The railroads, which in average times take from 20 to 25 per cent of the steel output, are buying little. Rails and track accessories have been in best demand in the forms of steel which go to railroads. Until the railroads are freed from the strangle-hold of the wasteful labor scheme imposed on them by the Government, they will not be free buyers of equipment. Today they have many idle cars with no early prospect of full use of their equipment.

That the country is much under-built has been said over and over in the past two years. A great many building projects would be put through if labor and materials in construction lines were at a point which would justify investing. Apparently it will take time to get wages and materials in construction lines down to the proper level.

The automobile building program for 1921 can hardly be more than 40 per cent of that for 1920. The automobile industry has probably not taken more than 5 or 6 per cent of the country's steel output on the average, but its ramifications into various metal-working and machinery lines are such that it has been a very important sustaining factor, and many foundries and machine shops will miss for a good many months the automobile business they had learned to count on.

Shipbuilding demand for steel in 1921 is likely to be considerably less than in 1920. Mining, whether of coal, iron or non-ferrous minerals, will be restricted in 1921. So far as iron, copper and other metals are concerned operations of the mines this year can hardly go beyond 60 or 70 per cent of last year.

Export trade in steel fell off rapidly in the latter part of 1920, with increasing competition from Germany, Belgium and France in world markets, and with the reduced buying power of countries which do not have an iron and steel industry, it is not likely that the 1921 shipments from the United States will go beyond 60 per cent of those of 1920.

The most favorable indication industrially for the present year is the evidence of a return to economic production methods. It will be a good thing for producers to learn again how to sell their products. For a long time things have been bought rather than sold. There will be a great gain in the revival of the profession of salesmanship, and salesmanship will mean the right price, which is something the country has not known for a good while.

It would be a misfortune if any of the patent methods of restoring the industrial pace of early 1921 could be made to work. We shall not get rid in a month or in six months of the vicious practices which have controlled manufacturing and buying and selling in the United States during the war and since. The worker has been getting out of industry a good deal more than he put in. Profits in many lines have been inordinate. The Government paid the bill, meanwhile borrowing to the limit from the people. The game had a certain exhilaration while it lasted, but now the old way of working and saving must be learned over again. We may look for a good deal of progress along this old-fashioned road in 1921, and that, at the moment, is one of the most encouraging things in the outlook.

TEMPER OF THE BUYING PUBLIC

By S. H. Ditchett, Dry Goods Economist

Decreased purchasing power on the part of farmers and of wage-earners is the outstanding symptom of rundown business in the country's dry goods and department stores.

Naturally, conditions vary according to the products of various sections and centers. Glancing at the microbes that are sapping the sales vitality in industrial centers, we find New England, New York State and New Jersey, together with certain centers in Pennsylvania, probably most adversely affected because of the prolonged shutdowns of cotton, wool and silk plants, followed by wage reductions.

It is easy enough, too, to diagnose the trouble in the agricultural sections. Poor returns for his investment in time, labor and money—poor, that is, in comparison with the wealth poured into his pockets during the war and for some subsequent months—have caused the farmer, the stock raiser and the planter severe pains in his pocketbook and in his bank account.

The cotton raising regions of the South and the Southwest have been hardest hit. Kentucky retailers are also getting a shaking up from the backwash of the tobacco price ebb.

The results of a questionnaire just completed by the Dry Goods Economist among some of its subscribers in agricultural sections indicate, however, that, with very few exceptions, farmers though selling "distress" cotton, wheat and corn, are still able to peg along without any exceptional degree of financial assistance.

As to the retailers themselves, this same questionnaire shows that the majority of them have reduced their stocks. Taking those whose stocks are now smaller than those of a year ago and adding to them the concerns whose stocks are about on a par with those of this time last year, the total largely exceeds that of the stores whose stocks are heavier than in February, 1920.

The stores in the larger centers, being run on broader and more scientific principles, began to reduce their stocks last fall—a few of them last May—and with such concerns stock reduction has been even more general than with the stores located in agricultural sections. Holiday or pre-Christmas trade fell down in New York City and the territory immediately tributary thereto, according to the February report of the Federal Reserve Bank in this District. But in other Districts December business in dry goods and department stores went ahead of last year.

Because of the prolonged semi-cessation of buying by retailers, apprehension had been felt that when they re-entered the markets for spring purchases there might develop a recurrence of the recent scramble for merchandise, resulting in a price boost. We did see a price advance put into effect by some manufacturers of cottons, and also in silks. But manufacturers' stocks were heavy because of recent cancellations, and distributors have not fallen over themselves to buy goods, and so—except in one or two lines of cottons and in one or two lines of silks—there has been no merchandise scarcity, no price flurry. For once, the retailers stuck to their determination, and, doing so, they bought conservatively.

What of the future? Too many factors are operative to permit of more than enumeration in the time allotted.

Our export trade, now declining, but with prospect of a broader, more intelligent, more co-operative effort for its development; the certainty of increased imports even after the enactment of a new tariff law—and how long it will be before Congress passes a comprehensive revision none can tell; the continuance of the restrictions on the accumulation of capital through the action of the excess profits taxes and the income surtaxes (I see the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee says that these defects in our fiscal system are not to be amended till after the enactment of a new tariff); the uncertainty ts to the reparations sum to be paid by Germany, including what the United States is to get; the delay in resuming trade relations with Russia, although, judging by the King's speech to Parliament, on Tuesday of this week, Great Britain appears to be on the eve of resumption; the labor situation in our own country, especially as regards the railroads and their employees, and in its direct relation to many department stores because of the dispute in the men's clothing industry. All these conditions have a pronounced bearing on supply and demand, on trade and on prices.

I, for one, believe we can look for no permanent advance of any importance in the prices of textiles. The recent stiffening in a few lines will be maintained perhaps, because they seem, prior to the advance, to have been marked too low. But with declining exports and increased imports—I wish I had the time at my disposal to quote a few figures—the supply is going to increase. Remember that we produce in this country of products of all kinds 25 per cent more than we can consume. Remember, too, that on certain lines of commodities, notably, china, glassware, enamelware and other household stuff there have as yet been no price reductions, and that on other lines, notably furniture, rugs and carpets, the price reductions so far are inadequate.

Take all these facts into consideration, take the world situation, and I believe you will reach the conclusion that price changes will be downward.

The situation is a novel one to the present generation. But, as a Cleveland banker pointed out the other day, our fathers did business all their lives on a falling market. Even if prices should continue to decline for an indefinite period there is no reason to doubt that the merchants and manufacturers of today will succeed in adapting themselves and their methods to the needs of the hour.

COAL

By C. E. Lesher, Coal Age

The anthracite coal industry is operating full-time. The bituminous coal industry is working but half-time. Coal is marketed both as a finished product and as a raw material. The coal that is used for heating, mainly by householders, is the finished product and is sold by the coal company to the ultimate consumer. This market is seasonal and its extent and activity depend upon the weather. This winter has been unfavorable for marketing of household coal because of the mild weather. Had it not been for losses in production of anthracite last summer, due to labor trouble, anthracite mines would not be working full-time today. Within a few weeks the market for household coal will be over for the season, and will not again be a factor in the trade until next fall. Sixty per cent of the anthracite production is sold and used for household and heating purposes, but ten per cent of the bituminous production is used for this purpose.

The bituminous coal industry is therefore largely dependent upon the demands of industry, including railroads, for its market. The peak of the demand for bituminous coal in 1920 was reached in the middle of August. The index number on current prices of bituminous coal at the mines today is 99 based on the prices determined by the Fuel Administration three years ago as 100. The index number on costs of production on the same base is·140. There is no trade in bituminous coal today. The industry is "marking time," waiting for the resumption of demand by industries and railroads.

The railroads are using small amounts of coal and are taking an appreciable part of current consumption out of stocks. Furthermore, the railroads are not paying for the coal they have been getting and they have not been paying for several months. The steel industry is operating about fifty per cent, and is taking corresponding amounts of coal. There is no export demand. Europe has ample supply and the Spa agreement is forcibly extracting from Germany sufficient coal for the current needs of France, Belgium and Italy. In this readjustment period the only stocks of coal of any moment that can be liquidated are those held by the consumers. The consumers are burning stocks now, and until they have depleted their storage pile and have orders on their books for their goods requiring in their production consumption of additional coal, the bituminous coal industry will necessarily mark time at from fifty to sixty per cent operation.

CHEMICALS

By Williams Haynes, Drug & Chemical Markets

Making chemicals is an industry whose principal business is to supply other industries with essential crude materials, and since chemical products enter into every manufactured article, from steel to silk, from fertilizers to moving pictures, and as they are not affected either by seasonable or popular demands, conditions in the chemical industry are a good index of the state of the country's industries.

After the signing of the Armistice, our buying orgy created a tremendous domestic demand for all chemical products. The shortage thus created was made greater by heavy exportations, particularly to Japan, where a frenzied effort was made to lay in big chemical stocks with the expectation that Japan would serve as chemical distributor for the entire Orient. From August, 1919, to August, 1920, chemical prices advanced very rapidly, and were boosted abnormally high by speculators who made contracts with the chemical producers for deliveries during this period, and were so able to obtain control of the scanty spot stocks. The average price of twenty representative industrial chemicals was run up to a peak in July of 1920 that was 500 per cent above the pre-war level.

Last spring the financial flurry in Japan threw back onto the world's markets large chemical stocks collected in Osaka. These distressed goods at bargain prices cut off abruptly our export demand, and ever since, the continual falling of foreign exchange has prevented sales in foreign markets.

Shortly after the Japanese panic, domestic demand for chemicals began to drop, as our rubber, fur, silk, woolen, cotton, and other industries began to curtail or shut off production. Reflecting the industrial stagnation of the country, since last July there has been virtually no sale for heavy chemicals. The situation in this industry has been analogous to that of general business. Distressed speculators and legitimate industrial consumers have alike cancelled contracts made for 1920, and prices have been further forced down, by contract goods which were accepted and then offered for resale at any price. The fall in prices was very

sharp, amounting to 60 per cent from last August until January of this year. Since then the decline has slowed up, which indicates that distressed stocks in second hands are being gradually absorbed and that producers are again gaining control of the market.

Prices are today a symptom and not a cause. Price cutting—even violent price cutting—has not resulted in sales, and it means nothing to buyers that many chemicals are selling today below the actual cost of production tomorrow. The situation in chemicals, as in other lines, depends primarily upon the absorption of existing stocks, which must be consumed before business will be resumed. In so wide a field as chemicals, there are always numerous exceptions, but, speaking broadly, chemical prices have been pretty thoroughly "deflated," and if there is a brisk consumer demand, may be expected to rise, temporarily at least, to offset the present cost of production. That prices, after existing stocks are cleaned out, will be much lower, is not possible until fuel, labor, and freight are reduced.

Manufacturers in all lines may, however, feel safe that the cost of their essential chemical supplies will not soon again be subjected to the greedy, unscrupulous manipulation of speculators. As soon as the chemical producers get a firm grip on the balance between supply and demand, they have learned a bitter lesson well and will not again let brokers and dealers step in between direct contract business from manufacturer to manufacturer. This will be helpful in stabilizing production in all lines, and, eventually, will be a factor in returning manufacturing costs to a sound, definite foundation.

Very recently—within the past two weeks—there has been in the New York market a small, but marked demand from actual consumers. Reports from Boston and Philadelphia tell also of cautious orders for chemical supplies, but in Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis, the mid-western chemical centers, the inquiry stage of business has, as yet, only been reached. These orders for chemicals from other industries forecast, if sustained, a resumption of industrial activity.

Eventually—that is, after existing stocks from all kinds of finished goods on the retailers' shelves back to the warehouse stores of crude materials have been consumed; when the depressed foreign exchange, which disturbs our business conditions more than is easily recognized at a first glance, has been more nearly equalized; after labor costs and freight rates have been lowered—then, chemical prices will go lower. In 1910 our chemical industry was the fourth largest in the value of its products, and when the 1920 census figures are announced, American chemical products will probably be second only to American agricultural products. The development of the coal-tar products gives us now a complete, self-contained American chemical industry, which makes every other American industry independent of foreign sources of these essential chemical supplies. The cost of chemicals to American manufacturers in all lines will eventually be brought lower and lower because of increased selling competition among American chemical producers and constant improvements in chemical manufacturing processes.

The beginning of the end of the present readjustment period is indicated by the tangible demand for chemicals for industrial purposes, and after readjustment, we may expect a long period of gradually lowering prices coincident with gradually falling costs of labor, crude materials, power, and freight. In all lines similar conditions will obtain. American business faces a long period of cautious buying in gradually declining markets.

W. E. Burkhard, formerly chemical engineer with the Perth Amboy Chemical Works, is now chemical engineer with Clark, MacMullin & Riley of New York.

H. B. ROSENGARTEN DIES AT 84 YEARS

President of Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Stricken With Paralysis—Four Sons Will Continue In the Business—Loss of His Brother, Joseph, on Jan. 14, Deeply Affected Him

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.—H. B. Rosengarten, president of Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten, pharmaceutical chemists, died on Saturday night, Feb. 19, at his home, 325 South 17th street, after a brief illness. Last Wednesday, on his eighty-fourth birthday, Mr. Rosengarten was stricken with paralysis. That was a month and two days after the death of his brother, Joseph G. Rosengarten who died on Jan. 14, last. It is believed that grief over the loss of his brother hastened his death.

Mr. Rosengarten's connection with the chemical company which was founded by his father in 1818 covered a period of more than sixty years. Mr. Rosengarten was born in Philadelphia on February 16, 1837, the son of George D. and Elizabeth (Bennett) Rosengarten. Educated in private schools of this city, he entered the business of his father, the founder of Rosengarten & Son, which was consolidated with the firm of Powers & Weightman into the present Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company in 1905. The company was then incorporated at Albany, N. Y. as Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten.

H. R. Rosengarten, A. G. Rosengarten, Philadelphia, and F. B. Perry, New York, were named as directors.

With the manifold duties and responsibilities devolving upon him as head of the business, Mr. Rosengarten was a man of little leisure, unlike his late brother, who devoted the latter part of his life entirely to civic, philanthropic, literary and scientific pursuits, and particularly to the interests of the University of Pennsylvannia. He devoted a great deal of his wealth to charity. Mr. Rosengarten gave on a large scale, but he made it a strict rule that his name never should be mentioned in connection with his philanthropic activities.

Mr. Rosengarten's four sons, all of whom were associated with him, will continue his business.

Mr. Rosengarten was a director in the Northern Trust Company, a member of the American Chemical Society and the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Business Brevities

The Growers Chemical and Supply Co. has been launched at Fresno, Cal. by M. Minasian, G. K. Sivaslian and J. G. Ohannesian. The capital stock is placed at $50,000.

Articles of co-partnership have been filed at San Diego. Cal., by G. Leonard Stone, W. A. Tenney, and Harry V. Jordan, who are engaged in the manufacture of washing powders as the Excels-all Mfg. Co.

Adolph Hirsh, formerly of Heller, Hirsh & Co., and since 1915 secretary and director of G. S. Alexander & Co., Inc., has severed his connection with that firm, and will engage in the fertilizer and chemical brokerage business in New York City.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Bone, Coal and Fertilizing Co. will be held in the offices of this concern in the American National Bank Building, San Francisco, on March 7, to consider increasing the capital stock from $200,000 to $300,000. Milton Haas is secretary.

F. W. Griffin, representing the Colorado, Nevada and Arizona tungsten producers, declares that unless a duty of $9 a unit is placed on that metal the tungsten industry in this country is dead. All the tungsten now being used in this country, he said, at tariff hearings, is imported, and domestic producers are at the end of their resources.

A. L. Norton, for some time manager of the Boston office of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, has resigned. Mr. Norton was associated with the Schoellkopt Company before the formation of the National Aniline & Chemical Comanpy, and was one of the original officers when Schoellkopf-Beckers and the Benzol Products Company merged to form the National company. Mr. Norton will enter the dyestuff business in Boston.

The new building erected in Brooklyn for the Upjohn Co., pharmaceutical manufacturers, of Kalamazoo, Mich., is nearing completion, and Dr. William E. Upjohn, president, is in New York to look over the ground. The building is located at Seventh and Bedford avenues and Morton street, and is equipped with every modern convenience for facility and dispatch of the company's domestic and export business. Wm. H. Upjohn, a nephew of the president, is manager of the New York office.

The natural sodium sulfate deposits in the dry lake near Alamogordo, Dona Ana County, New Mexico, are to be developed. The area of the dry lake is 4,000 acres, and this has been located in the form of placer claims by Robert J. Anderson, of El Paso, Tex. He has entered into relations with the Great Southern Sulphur Company whereby these claims pass under control of that concern, and preparations are being made for immediately erecting a plant for purifying the salts, which would have a capacity of 100 tons of the salt cake daily.

The British Dyestuffs Advisory Committee will be composed as follows: Manufacturers representatives W. J. U. Woolcock, M. P. (general manager of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers), E. V. Evans (South Metropolitan Gas Company) and Mr. Whittemore (British Dyestuffs Corporation). The consumers' representatives will include Vernon Clay (Color Users' Association) and four others associated with the Bradford Dyers' Association, the Calico Printers' Association, the print and color trades, and the Cornbrook Chemical Company.

DOMESTIC VALUATION FOR TARIFF USES URGED BY MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

Henry Howard, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Answers Critics of the Plan, Before Ways and Means Committee—Phenolphthalein Cited As An Example

(*Special to* Drug and Chemical Markets)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—Henry Howard, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, who appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the House on February 15, took up in detail a recommendation which he made to the committee that domestic valuation instead of foreign valuation should be used as a basis for calculating rates. Mr. Howard said:

"Two main points of attack of this plan have come to my attention: *First.* The difficulty of determining the domestic value. Perhaps the best short answer to this criticism is that whatever difficulties may be encountered in obtaining a fair domestic value they can never be as great on the average as the difficulties encountered in obtaining a fair foreign value. The proof of this is the flagrant under-valuations that are continually taking place in articles covered by ad valorem rates and which, although in general well known, are practically impossible to prevent, owing to the difficulty of investigating facts and conditions in foreign countries.

"The question as to the best means of determining domestic value is not a new one—it belongs to the administrative section of the Tariff. The Underwood Bill, Section III, Par. L, attempts to lay down a procedure for the determination of domestic value when foreign values are unobtainable, and in the brief submitted by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association to the Committee on Ways and Means on January 6, 1921, the Underwood bill was taken as a basis, but slightly modified to meet the present situation, with changes as follows:

That whenever imported merchandise is subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof, the duty shall be assessed upon the actual market value or wholesale price thereof, at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the United States; that such actual market value shall be held to be the price at which such merchandise is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in said markets, in the usual wholesale quantities, ... including the value of all cartons, cases, crates, boxes, sacks, barrels, hogsheads, bottles, jars, demijohns, carboys, and other containers or coverings, whether holding liquids or solids, and all other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment, and if there be used for covering or holding imported merchandise, whether dutiable or free, any unusual article or form designed for use otherwise than in the bona fide transportation of such merchandise to the United States, additional duty shall be levied and collected upon such material or article at the rate to which the same would be subjected if separately imported. That the words "value," or "actual market value," or "wholesale price," whenever used in this Act, or in any law relating to the appraisement of imported merchandise, shall be construed to be the actual market value or wholesale price of such, or similar merchandise comparable in value therewith, as defined in this Act.

That when the actual market value, as defined by law, of any article of imported merchandise, wholly or partly manufactured and subject to an ad valorem duty, or to a duty based in whole or in part on value, can not be ascertained to the satisfaction of the appraising officer, such officer shall use all available means in his power to ascertain the cost of production of such merchandise at the time of exportation to the United States, and in the United States, such cost of production to include the cost of materials and of fabrication, and all general expenses to be estimated at not less than 10 per centum, covering each and every outlay of whatsoever nature incident to such production, together with the expense of preparing and putting up such merchandise ready for shipment, and an addition of not less than 8 nor more than 50 per centum upon the total cost as thus ascertained; and in no case shall such merchandise be appraised upon original appraisal or reappraisement at less than the total cost of production as thus ascertained. The actual market value or wholesale price, as defined by law, of any imported merchandise which is consigned for sale in the United States, or which is sold for exportation to the United States, and which is not actually sold or freely offered for sale in usual wholesale quantities in the open market of the United States to all purchasers or which is not produced or manufactured in the United States shall not in any case be appraised at less than the wholesale price at which such or similar imported merchandise is actually sold or freely offered for sale in usual wholesale quantities in the country of exportation in the open

market, due additions being made for estimating duties thereon, cost of transportation, insurance and other necessary expenses from the place of shipment to the place of delivery, and a commission not exceeding 6 per centum, if any has been paid or contracted to be paid on consigned goods, or profits not to exceed 8 per centum and a reasonable allowance for general expenses (not to exceed 8 per centum) on purchased goods.

"In my cross examination Representative Garner of Texas raised the question as to whether the fair market value should be that of New York, New Orleans or San Francisco. We believe that the fair market value for purposes of assessing duty must be the same for all ports of entry on a given article at a given time, irrespective of any local conditions that might affect the value at a particular port of entry.

"The law could well include provision for a valuation Board whose duty it should be to decide from time to time as to fair valuations for the purpose of assessing duties. The public in this matter would be well represented by the conflicting interests always present; the importer who will always be bringing forward as many facts and arguments as he can in favor of lowering the domestic value and the American producer on the other hand submitting facts and arguments for increasing the domestic value. Under these circumstances it would seem well nigh impossible for any radical error to be made, while in the case of foreign valuation even in a nearby country like Canada glaring errors are uncovered which make you realize the magnitude of the loss in revenue the Government must be sustaining from the thousands of cases of undervaluation which never come to light. The following incident, which was recently described by a Government official, is pertinent:

"During the early days of the war, both Canada and the United States were exporting horses to Europe in competition with each other, and presumably the prices received by each country were approximately the same, which was about $270.00 each; yet during that period all the horses imported from Canada, that paid the ad valorem duty, were valued at an average price of approximately $27.00, or only one-tenth of what they presumably were worth.

"*Second.* Another criticism which, if justified, would be a serious one, is that the plan of using domestic valuation as a basis of assessing ad valorem rates would be objected to by our State Department on the ground that it might be in conflict with our commercial treaties with foreign countries which provide in substance that there shall be no discrimination and that each country shall have the same privileges in trading with us as any other. In other words practically all of our commercial treaties include a "most favored nation" clause. The thought of the opponents of American valuation apparently being that it supersedes a system wherein the domestic value in each of the foreign countries is taken as the basis and that therefore with foreign valuation as at present each country is treated exactly alike.

"If this contention were true then we must admit that our present system of specific duties is the grossest discrimination because we charge the citizens of each country sending goods into United States exactly the same rate when figured in money per unit quantity of the article imported, irrespective of the probable fact that the market value of the article is widely different in different countries. The opponent of domestic valuation (i. e. the importer) might well say if he were consistent that a sliding scale for specific duties should be provided whereby the country having the lowest market value and therefore presumably the lowest costs for a given article should be given a preferentially lower specific rate than its neighbor, with higher costs and therefore higher market values. This is exactly what we are now doing with our ad valorem duties based on foreign valuation and I maintain that besides being bad for the United States the system is the grossest discrimination against the countries having the higher costs and must result in many cases in practically barring them from doing business in this country. Careful consideration of this point will convince you that the old system of foreign valuation is in fact discriminatory in a most marked and unfair manner.

"Take a concrete instance, phenolphthalein is offered in the United States today by German producers at 68c per lb., 25 per cent ad valorem, duty paid, which would make the market price in Germany about 55c per lb. The market price in England on phenolphthalein is $1.50 per lb. and 25 per cent ad valorem duty would be 37.5c per lb. or a differential against the British product and in favor of the German product of 24.5c per lb. Is not this discrimination of the grossest sort which would be entirely obviated if the domestic valuation in the United States were used for all alike? Ad valorem duties, combined with domestic valuation as a basis, is in fact the nearest approach to Specific Duty in the many cases where a specific duty is not practicable and we believe its fairness and desirability is so evident on studying the question that it should be made a law, irrespective of party lines, because it is just as necessary and just as desirable in a tariff for revenue as in a tariff for protection."

Representative Rhodes, of Missouri, has introduced a bill in the House fixing a duty on crude barytes ore, barium sulphate, barium chemicals, and barium compounds.

R. E. Demmon has been transferred from the main office of the Stauffer Chemical Co. to the Houston, Tex., office, where he is general manager. The sulphur refinery of the company is at Freeport, Tex.

R. P. Wilhelm has resigned his position with Alfred Joenssen & Co. and has accepted a position as drug and chemical buyer with T. Fujisawa, camphor refiners and chemical manufacturers of Japan with offices at 21 Park Row, New York.

E. C. Emery, of South Pasadena, Cal., has perfected a toilet preparation made from cull lemons and oranges and is organizing a manufacturing and distributing corporation to place this on the market. By the process the entire fruit is utilized.

Practically all of the data available on the subjects of dust explosions, crane overhoist limit stops, signals and signalling in industry, and the relation of boiler accessories to safety will be discussed at the mid-winter meeting of the Engineering Section of the National Safety Council which is to be held in Philadelphia February 28.

The American Druggists Syndicate and subsidiary companies report for the year ended Dec. 31, last, profits of $186,528, dividends $498,641; deficit $312,113; previous surplus, $417,527; total surplus, $105,414; Federal income and profits taxes, 1919, $8,267; total surplus, $97,147; premiums received from sales of capital stock, $190,898; final surplus, $288,045.

The reduction in employment in the chemicals, oils and paints group of New York state industries between November and December amounts to 5 per cent. The paint and dyes division shows a drop in employment of 13 per cent during the month. The reductions in the remaining divisions are 6 per cent in drugs and chemicals, 4 per cent in oil products and 3 per cent in miscellaneous chemical products.

UNION CARBIDE'S TECHNICAL DEFENSE

(*Special to* Drug and Chemical Markets)

Baltimore, February 14.—It is expected that the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, of New York, which was sued here on December 30 last by the Alexander Milburn Company, of Baltimore, for $2,250,000 damages for alleged violation of the Sherman and Clayton acts Anti-trust acts and the Federal Trade Commission act will try to have the proceeding thrown out of court on points of law.

It was alleged in the declaration filed by the firm of Poe, Bartlett, Poe & Claggett, that the defendants conspired to eliminate competition and monopolize the manufacture and sale of carbide, oxygen gas, acetylene gas, acetylene generators and apparatus used in the welding and cutting industry. In violation of the anti-trust laws, it was also alleged, the defendants elected and retained interlocking boards of directors.

Instead of answering the complaint on its merits the defendants on February 12 filed demurrers to the declaration of the plaintiff, and motions to quash the proceeding. They allege that the declaration is insufficient in law, bad in substance and faulty in combining in one count alleged causes of action under the Sherman and Clayton Anti-trust acts, the Trade Commission act and the common law, and two separate causes of action, (contracts and conspiracies in restraint of trade) under the Sherman act.

It is also alleged by the defendants that the declaration is legally indefinite, vague and uncertain, and that it does not state the cause of action under any of the acts named or the common law. They assert that conclusions of law are stated, in the declaration, without any facts to justify them. Venable, Baetjer & Howard and Haman, Cook, Chenut & Markel are the attorneys for the Carbide Company.

DRUG MANUFACTURERS MEET IN APRIL

The tenth annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, April 11 through 14. The meeting of the Scientific Section will be called to order at 10 a.m. Monday, April 11, and will comprise three sessions, a morning and afternoon session on the eleventh and a morning session on Tuesday, April 12. The Biological Section will meet for a single session at 2.00 p.m. on the 11th of April, while the meeting of the Association as a whole will open at 2 p.m., April 12 and continue through April 14, closing with a banquet in the evening.

The convention will deal, for the most part, with the changes wrought by the present economic state of the country, involving such problems as the transition from a seller's to a buyer's market and the slowing up of collections. The alcoholic medicinal problem will again be made the principal topic of discussion at one of the sessions, the plans calling for a prominent outside speaker on this subject.

One of the most unique features of the convention will be a debate on the very widely discussed problem of the sales tax. The services of the most authoritative and magnetic speakers on each side of the question will be secured and, after the manner of a regular debate, time will be allowed each speaker for rebuttal. The debate will then be followed by a discussion on the floor.

The elimination of industrial waste was discussed by engineers at a conference in Syracuse, N. Y., last week, and Herbert Hoover, president of the American Engineering Council of the Federated American Engineering Societies appointed a committee to make a preliminary survey of conditions.

GERMAN WARRANTS FOR DUPONT CHEMISTS

Friedrich Bayer & Co. Accuse Dr. Flachslander and Dr. Runge With Illegally Appropriating Valuable Dye Formulae — Charges Denied — Du Pont Company Makes an Official Statement

(*Special to* Drug and Chemical Markets)

Wilmington, Del., Feb. 23.—Dr. Joseph Flachslander, who arrived at New York recently with Dr. Otto Runge, from Leverkusen, Germany, where he was employed for many years as dye chemist by Friedrich Bayer & Co., and for whom a warrant has been issued in Germany, accusing him of breach of contract and betrayal of commercial secrets, denies breaking faith with his former employers. He says he regards the knowledge he gained in that company's employment as having been contributed by the research work of himself and his associate, and that he had brought it all with him "in his head." This knowledge, he contends, he is entitled to use in any way he sees fit.

The charge of breach of contract Dr. Flachslander characterizes as "absurd," asserting his contract with the Bayer company expired December 31 last. He said he would under no circumstances return to Germany to face the charges.

Two other chemists in addition to Dr. Runge are also named in warrants similar to the one issued for Dr. Flachslander. They are Dr. Heinrich Jordan, of Cologne, and Dr. Max Engelmann. They are charged with signing contracts with the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., which not only bind them to enter the American company's employ, but also place at its disposal other valuable considerations—the cumulative benefits of their experience with the Leverkusen concern.

They are also charged with "illegally appropriating valuable recipes, formulae, etc., to which they had access by virtue of their positions of trust and confidence."

Dr. Kunze, a resident of Zurich, representing the American company, is said to have made the arrangements with the four experts, and is reported also to have been instrumental in attempting the transit across the German-Dutch frontier of a trunk containing important documents. The trunk was discovered and seized by the Dutch authorities.

Germany opposed the entrance of the two chemists to this country, but the men had regular German passports vised by American consuls. They denied that they were bringing in any written formulae for making dyes.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. issued an official statement in which the company said the action by the German company was in line with the German propaganda against the passage of protective legislation in the United States. The statement continued:

"It is notorious and has been demonstrated beyond question that in many cases the records filed with the Patent Office are incomplete, give misleading information and are otherwise so craftily devised that only a German chemist who has had experience in the production of the articles covered by the patents can put them to practical use. Dr. Flachslander and Dr. Runge were not employed to bring over formulae and such other documents and secrets as are mentioned in the foreign dispatches.

"The United States is the only dye-producing country which has not yet taken steps to protect itself from a re-establishment of the German monopoly and to insure the building up of a home dye industry. France and Japan have high tariffs and exclusion acts, and Great Britain has just put into effect an act to regulate the importation of dyestuffs which makes it impossible for Germany to flood that country with dyes and throttle the industry which Great Britain is developing."

CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—A conference was held here last week between representatives of producers of industrial alcohol and officials of the Prohibition Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, to discuss methods for the distribution of the product from industrial alcohol plants to permit-holders using industrial alcohol for manufacturing or other non-beverage purposes, and to determine what changes, if any, are necessary in the present procedure. The committee presented a number of suggestions which will be given consideration, but no definite plans were decided upon, and the matter will be discussed at a further conference. The committee consists of Frank J. Kaltenback, New York City, vice-president of the Fleischmann Yeast Co., chairman; F. M. Harrison, United States Industrial Alcohol Co.; G. M. McDowell, National Cereal Beverage Association; Charles Bacharach, Jefferson Distilling and Denaturing Co.; Albert H. Selling, David Berg Industrial Alcohol Co.; V. M. O'Shaughnessy, Rossville Distilling Co.; H. M. Gaylord, Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Co.; G. A. Dieterle, Federal Products Co.

The committee at once filed a protest against the regulations limiting permits to wholesale druggists. The protest is based on the failure to provide for equal distribution of alcohol under the Volstead act.

REPARATIONS AGENT OF U. S. RECALLED

Washington, Feb. 23.—Discontinuance by the United States of its unofficial participation in proceedings of the Reparations Commission has been announced by the State Department. Adding that instructions had been sent Roland W. Boyden, American unofficial representative, to notify the commission of this country's decision to withdraw its representation, the department gave a statement of the reasons for such action which in brief are that the Government has felt itself unable to co-operate with the Allied powers at Brussels and elsewhere in the preparation of plans which seem to involve a change in the treaty.

New Incorporations

W. H. Pile & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., capital $100,000. Druggists. Wilson H. Pile, A. S. Auerbach, Louis Levick, Philadelphia.

City of Homes Chemical Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y., capital $250,000. S. I. Nusim, G. E. Wendorf, T. H. Hodge, Mount Vernon.

American Wood Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital $800,000. Manufacturing. C. H. Blaske, Wilmington, Del.; R. L. Frost and John S. Wrinkler, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Federal Flavors, Manhattan, capital $5,000. To make essences. I. L. Greenhut, L. L. S. Hempstead, J. L. Citron, 5 West Third st., New York.

Erwin Chemical Products Co., Manhattan, capital $30,000. M. P. Matthias, W. W. Jordan, L. B. Erwin, Forest Hills, L. I.

Mustard Products, Brooklyn, capital 500 shares of preferred stock, $100 each; 500 shares of common stock, no par value; active capital $52,500. M. S. Schless, G. B. Sentner, R. H. Gay, 36 Washington Square, New York.

William H. Schutte Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill., capital $5,000. To manufacture waxes, oils, industrial alcohol and kindred products. B. I. and W. H. Schutte and John J. Kelly, 419 South Wells street, Chicago.

The Rajet Co., Boston, Mass., capital 1,000 shares of stock, no par value. To manufacture chemicals and by-products. Warren Matley, John K. Howard and Dunbar F. Carpenter, 55 Congress street, Boston.

Eagle Paint and Varnish Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $50,000. M. A. Plunkett, M. R. Hillman, W. S. Rising, 1082 East 37th st., Brooklyn.

Superior Products Co., Cortland, N. Y., capital $15,000. To make cleaning fluids and paint. C. M. Smith, A. A. Loomis, C. R. Hall, Cortland.

Florida Terminal Co., Dover, Del., capital $1,000,000. Phosphate rock. Clarence Camp, Jack Camp, Ocala, Florida; George F. Armstrong, Savannah, Ga.

Capital Increases—Dr. Clark's Chemical Laboratories, New York, from $125,000 to $300,000.

Of Interest in the Trade

The Acetylene Products Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has filed plans for a one-story factory at Harding and Sells streets.

The Crown Chemical Works, 15 Hewes street, Providence, R. I., has filed notice of organization to manufacture chemical products. Nathan Lieberman heads the company.

The Lusterine Mfg. Co., Inc., Fairfield, Conn., has been organized with capital of $30,000 to manufacture chemicals and pastes, by J. S., H. R. and C. J. Washing, all of Bridgeport, Conn.

William Schultz, manager of the Hydro-Carbon Gas Co., and inventor of a new process for making welding gas and creosote, is considering the establishment of a plant at South Bend, Wash.

A statement has been filed at Portland, Ore., by E. I. Case, R. E. Jackson, J. C. Talbot and C. C. Clinton to indicate that they are engaged in business at 371 E. Morrison street as the Multnomah Chemical Company.

A permit has been issued by the Baltimore inspector of buildings for the erection of a $300,000 addition to the Coca Cola Company's plant at Fort avenue and Johnson street. The structure is to be of one story and to cover a space 186 by 268 feet.

The Travers-De Jong Co., importers and exporters of San Francisco, gave a dinner at the Fairmont Hotel on the evening of January 24 to Major Jules E. Hanique, who will sail for Indo-China on February 25. The event was attended by prominent shippers and leaders in foreign trade.

The Pan-American Trading Co. has been organized at San Francisco to carry on a general shipping, importing and exporting business, by R. M. Campos and Gerald R. Cox. Mr. Campos was formerly the San Francisco representative of the National Railways of Mexico, while Mr. Cox was formerly with the N. K. Fairbank Co.

The Federal Trade Commission will hear the Mennen Co., on March 28, in the complaint of the Commission alleging that the varying discount rates allowed by the respondent are a discrimination in price between purchasers of its commodities for use, consumption or resale, the effect of which may be substantially to lessen competition in the distribution of respondent's products or between distributors thereof.

"The Restoration of the World's Commerce" will be the general subject taken up at the first annual meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in London during the week beginning June 27. Announcing the subject and the date, the American Section of the International Chamber says that a large American attendance is looked for. The International Chamber was organized at Paris last year by representatives from Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States.

From a crop of 8 tons per acre the yield of alcohol per acre would be 100 gallons from sweet sorghum, 144 from sugar beet, 160 from potatoes, 176 from artichokes, 280 from sweet potatoes and 312 from cassava, says "Ungerer's Bulletin." In order to obtain 100 gallons of alcohol from 1 acre, the crop of sorghum grain would have to be about 1 1-6 tons per acre; maize 1 1-5 tons; barley 1½ tons; cassava, 2⅝ tons; sweet potatoes, 3 tons; artichokes, 4⅝ tons; potatoes, 5 tons; sugar beets, 5½ tons, and of green sorghum, 8 tons.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	9	9½	Heyden Chem.	2½	3
Aetna Expl., pf.	67	68	H'k Electro	55	65
Air Reduction	35	38	H'k Electro, pf.	60	70
*Allied Chem. & D.	47	48	*Int. Agricult.	10½	11½
*All'd Ch. & D., pf.	90	91	*Int. Agricult., pf.	50	51
*Am. Ag., Ch.	55	56	*Int. Nickel	15	16
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	75	76	*Int. Nickel, pf.	80	84
Am. Chicle	25	27	*Int. Salt	56½	70
Am. Chicle, pf.	60	63	K. Solvay	..	95
*Am. Cot. Oil	22	23	*Mathieson Alk.	18	25
*Am Cot. Oil, pf.	63	65	Merck & Co., pf.	86	89
Am. Cyan.	25	28	Merrimac	..	79
Am. Cyan., pf.	52	56	Mulford Co.	45	50
*Am. Druggists S.	6½	7	Mutual Co.	150	..
Am. Glue	40	45	*National Lead	71	72
Am. Glue, pf.	65	70	*National Lead pf.	102½	106
*Am. Linseed	50	52	N. J. Zinc	140	142
*Am. Linseed, pf.	..	90	Niag. A., pf.	96	100
*Am. Malt	20	21	Parke, Davis & Co.	117	118
*Amer. Zinc	8½	9	Penn. Salt	65	67
*Amer. Zinc, pf.	28	29	Procter & Gamble	676	695
Atlas Powder	142	148	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101½
Atlas Powd., pf.	73	77	Rollin Ch.	50	60
British Am. Chem.	3½	4	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
By. Prod. Co.	85	90	Royal Baking Po.	113	116
Carborundum	135	135½	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	83	84
Carborundum, pf.	115½	116	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Casein Co.	35	45	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Swan & Finch	45	55
Celluloid, pf.	..	..	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	8½	9
*Corn Products	71	72	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	15¼	15½
*Corn Products, pf.	103	104	Union Carbide	55	56
*Davison Chem.	25	29	Union Sulphur	..	..
Dow Chem.	..	240	*Un. Drug	99	100
Dow Ch., pf.	..	103	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	44	46
Du Pont	165	175	*Un. Dyewood	56	60
Du Pont, pf.	80	81	*Un. Dyewood. pf.	94	96
*Freeport, Tex., Sul.	16	16½	U. S. Gypsum.	..	..
*Freept. Tx. Sul. pf.	91	93	*U. S. Indus. Al.	71	72
Grasselli	125	135	*U.S. Indus. Al., pf.	95	98
Grasselli, pf.	..	95	*Va.-Car. Ch.	37½	38
Hercules, Powder	178	185	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	99½	101
Hercules, Powd., pf.	93	96	*V. Vivaudou	6½	7

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

In reply to an inquiry concerning the American Agricultural Chemical Co.'s new issue, the "New York Tribune" says: "American Agricultural Chemical first and refunding 7½ per cent bonds are secured by a mortgage on the company's property, subject only to $6,959,000 outstanding convertible 5 per cent bonds, due 1928, for the retirement of which refunding bonds are reserved. The business outlook for the company is good, and, in our opinion, the bonds are an attractive investment for a business man. They yield 7¾ per cent."

The Atlas Powder Company in 1920 shows profits equal to 34.95 per cent on the common stock before readjustment of inventories. After writing these down, the amount earned on the common stock was equal to 16.22 per cent on the $5,514,000 of common stock outstanding. In 1919 the company earned 22.30 per cent on its common stock. Gross sales for the year, according to the report, amounted to $24,393,000, which was far above the total for 1919, when sales reached only $19,107,000.

The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., reports earnings for three months ended December 31 last, of $58,303, and a deficit after taxes, preferred dividend, etc., of $21,833.

The American Chicle Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 19.

The Procter & Gamble Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the 6 per cent preferred, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 25.

The International Salt Co. has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent payable April 1 to holders of record March 15.

William H. Knox & Co., have satisfied the judgment for $2,192.72 obtained against them by the O. Friedlander Chemical Co., on March 12, 1920.

E. H. Butler has obtained a judgment for $230.15 against La Dora Toilet Preparations, Inc.

Financial Notes

The National Aniline and Chemical Co. has obtained a judgment for $111.59 against the Bankers' Ink Corporation.

A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent has been declared by the National Lead Co., payable March 31 on stock of record March 11.

The Auction Sales Rooms in Vesey street, New York, sold 100 shares of Hooker Electrochemical Company preferred stock at $41 per share, last week.

The Chemical National Bank, of New York, has declared the regular bi-monthly dividend of 4 per cent, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 16.

The American Linseed Co. has declared quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable March 15 to shareholders of record March 1, and $1.75 on the preferred payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 15.

The Union Carbide & Carbon Co. has declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable April 1 to holders of record March 5. Books close March 5 and reopen March 16 for the annual meeting on March 15.

The annual meeting of the By-Products Coke Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y., was held Feb. 23. It has been rumored that this company is to be taken into the merger of the five companies in the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, but no statement on this matter has been made by the company.

Profits of the Hercules Powder Company for 1920 amounted to $492,000, which was equal to $1.02 per share on the common stock after allowing for preferred dividends. In 1919 earnings were equal to $16.85 per share. In 1918 net income amounted to $2,315,000, while in 1917 the profits amounted to more than $5,800,000.

Stockholders of the United Drug Co. are being offered an opportunity to subscribe to the common stock of the Caribbean Sugar Co., a central now under construction in Cuba. The United Drug Co. has entered into a five year contract with the Caribbean Sugar Co. for its requirements of sugar up to 10,000,000 lbs. annually to be supplied at an average price, grade for grade, of the entire Cuban crop each year, less a discount.

Bonds of the Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, are offered by A. B. Leach & Co., 62 Cedar street, New York, in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000. The price is 98½ to yield about 8½ per cent. The bonds run for 15 years and are due Feb. 1, 1936. They are called sinking fund gold debentures. The banking firm states that the earnings equal about 8½ times the annual interest on these debenture bonds. The net assets are over seven times these debentures. The sinking fund will retire practically all bonds by maturity.

Paul M. Warburg, formerly vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Board and member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and now a member of the Federal Advisory Council, announces the formation of an international acceptance corporation with $10,000,000 of fully subscribed common stock, $5,000,000 of subscribed surplus and $250,000 of special stock, which will compete in no way with the $100,000,000 Foreign Trade Financing Corporation now in process of organization. The Foreign Trade Financing Corporation will issue debentures under the Edge act, precluding it from transacting a general acceptance business.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 432-433

HEAVY CHEMICAL PRICES LOWER

Imported Material Affects Many Products—Manufacturers Endeavor to Hold Quotations Firm—Soda Ash and Sodium Bichromate Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Soda Ash, Spot, 20c cwt. Sodium Bichromate, ½c lb.

Declined

Ammonium Bifluoride, 2c lb. Potash, Caustic, 1c lb.
Arsenic, white, 1c lb. Potash Carbonate, 2c lb.
Copper Sulfate, ½c lb. Sodium Cyanide, Imptd., 3c lb.
Soda Prussiate, yellow, 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.............lb.	$.10½	$.10½	$.10½	$.12¾
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg...........ton	20.00	20.00	20.00	22.00
Bleaching Powder Works...100 lbs.	2.75	2.75	3.00	3.50
Copper Sulfate ....100 lbs.	5.50	6.00	6.50	8.25
Potash, Caustic ....lb.	.10½	.12	.13	.28
Saltpeter, gran. ....lb.	.09¾	.09¾	.11¾	.14
Soda Ash, 58 p.c...........100 lbs.	2.10	1.90	1.90	2.50
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.......100 lbs.	3.70	3.70	3.80	5.00
Potassium Bichromate ....lb.	.13¾	.13¾	.17	.34
Average	**3.846**	**3.881**	**3.970**	**4.682**

Imported goods figure largely in the spot heavy chemical market. Prices continue soft throughout the list with concessions freely given for business in any volume. Stocks on the spot are made up principally of German goods and pressure is marked in most quarters. Buyers in the market are few and far between although somewhat freer buying has been noted by some manufacturers who report a steadily increasing volume of business entirely aside from the New York market which they are unable to enter on account of price. As a rule producers are still inclined to hold their prices fairly firm on a "take it or leave it" basis but in a few cases reductions are being made.

Some strength has been noted during the week in soda ash and sodium bichromate and prices generally are fractionally higher on these items. There are several other items which show a similar strength on lack of supplies in the spot market for the present, especially ammonium chloride and magnesium sulfate technical. Otherwise the weak tendency of the market continues to move prices down. Reductions are heard on ammonium bifluoride and copper sulfate in producers' hands. Spot resale prices on white arsenic, caustic potash, potassium carbonate, sodium cyanide and yellow prussiate of soda are lower as import stocks here have increased.

Acid, Acetic—Business has been very slow in acetic acid with few inquiries in the market. Off color glacial acetic in second hands has been available as low as 8c @8½c per pound. However it is understood that first quality glacial in the resale market was not to be had below 10c@10½c per pound with producers quoting around $13.35@$14.10 per hundred. Low strengths are to be found occasionally in second hands but as a rule producers' prices based on $3.00@$3.50 per hundred for 28% are fairly well maintained.

Acid, Lactic—Prices are meaningless on lactic acid at present with distressed stocks offered at practically the buyers' own figures and no takers. Imported acid is available in the market both pure and technical in both the 55% and 80% strengths.

Acid, Mixed—Prices continue at the former quoted levels with little business being done. Nitric is quoted at 10c@11c per unit and sulfuric at 1c@1¾c per unit. Lack of activity in the intermediate markets has prevented consumers from entering the market for mixed in force.

Acid, Muriatic—Prices are unchanged with business dull. The price basis is $1.85@$2.50 per hundred for 20-degree acid in carlots and less in carboys. Pure acid free from iron is held at $2.25@$2.50 per hundred on the same basis.

Acid, Sulfuric—Producers are holding prices fairly firm although in the absence of actual business some shading has been done in certain quarters. Slowness throughout the chemical industry is reflected in the slower demand for sulfuric. However, producers have held prices remarkably firm in the absence of better demand. Their attitude is that requirements for sulfuric will have to be taken care of whatever the price and they are not disposed to set a figure which will not yield them a fair return. Prices on 66-degree acid in tank cars f.o.b. works are quoted at $20.00@$21.00 per ton.

Alum—Soda alum is quoted at 3½c@4½c per pound by producers. Lump ammonia alum is quoted at 4½c@4¾ per pound with ground and powdered at proportionate figures. Potash alum is steady at former figures with producers quoting lump on the basis of 5½c@6c per pound. Rumors of changes of price on alums are without foundation in spite of the absence of firm business in quantity.

Aluminum Sulfate—Unchanged prices are quoted in spite of the slowness of business. Some business is passing in limited volume but quantities called for are usually comparatively small. Iron free sulfate is held at 3½c@4½c per pound and commercial at 2½c@3c per pound.

Ammonium Bifluoride—One manufacturer quotes ammonium bifluoride as high as 45c@50c per pound. However another has recently reduced his price from 28c per pound to 26c per pound in competition with imported material which was offered at the higher figure. Imported bifluoride is to be had now on the spot at 26c per pound. Some business in a limited way is being done by both domestic manufacturers and importers at this figure now.

Ammonium Carbonate—It was impossible to locate supplies at prices below 8c per pound during the week and while business at this figure is slow there seems to be little tendency to shade it.

Ammonium Chloride — The market for ammonium chloride is very uncertain. Spot stocks of white granulated material are rather short and prices are nominally quoted around 10c per pound. Imported white granulated sal ammoniac for arrival is to be had as low as 7½c@8c per pound. Gray granulated material is held around 9c@9½c per pound on the spot. Lump sal ammoniac is still held around 17c@19c per pound on the spot.

Arsenic—White arsenic on the spot is to be had as low as 9c per pound in very fair volume made up of small lots rather widely scattered. In some quarters prices are named up to 10½c per pound but no business has been reported above 10c per pound. Red arsenic is available in good supply at 12c@14c per pound according to holder and quantity.

Barium Carbonate—Precipitated barium carbonate from manufacturers is held around $85.00 per ton f.o.b. works. Imported ground natural carbonate is available as low as $65.00 per ton on the spot with $60.00 per ton named for arrivals and shipment.

Barium Chloride—Imported barium chloride is to be had at the former figure of $65.00 per ton on the spot although there are holders of this material as high as $75.00 per ton. Domestic manufacturers are not inclined to shade their quoted price of $80.00 per ton.

Bleaching Powder—Spot bleach from second hands is to be had around $2.75 per hundred. Second hands are also offering bleach f.o.b. works around $2.60 per hundred. Manufacturers are holding their quoted price at $3.50 per hundred f.o.b. works but admit that they are doing little or no business at this figure. Some inclination is noted among manufacturers to shade their quoted price although the situation is too uncertain to place any definite market.

Copper Sulfate—Producers have reduced their quotations and in some quarters stocks are to be had as low as $5.50 per hundred from manufacturers although others are quoting up to $6.00 per hundred. The market for imported material is very uncertain with a nominal quotation given as $5.50 per hundred. No large stocks of imported sulfate could be located.

Copperas—Bulk copperas f.o.b. works can be had as low as $18.00 per ton although bags and barrels are held at $20.00 and $22.00 per ton respectively. Spot quotations are around $1.00@$1.25 per hundred.

Magnesium Sulfate—Spot stocks of technical epsom salt are very scarce and prices are nominal around $1.75 per hundred. Arrivals are to be had at $1.25 per hundred. Producers are quoting the technical salt at $2.25 @$2.75 per hundred. Business has not been done in large volume but inquiry has been fairly active.

Potash, Caustic—Producers' prices on caustic potash are lower but in view of the demoralized state of the market this factor has had no noticeable effect. Resale lots of caustic of standard domestic brands are offered on the spot as low as 10½c@12c per pound with some factors in position to shade even the low figure for firm business. Imported caustic potash is offered at 12c@ 14c per pound. Producers are quoting 16c@18c per pound although admitting that they are willing to shade this figure for firm business.

Potassium Carbonate—This market has been very much demoralized by offers of foreign goods at very sharply reduced prices. Calcined 80-85% carbonate is offered at 9c@10c per pound and hydrated carbonate at 12c@12½c per pound. Calcined 90-95% carbonate is offered at 11c@11½c per pound and the 96-98% grade at 12c@12½c per pound. Stocks are comparatively heavy and little business has been done in spite of the lower prices.

Potassium Chlorate—Imported chlorate is slightly firmer with 8½c per pound about the best price possible. Producers are out of the market at much higher prices.

Soda Ash—Spot prices are again higher on soda ash with stocks depleted and a fair demand. Quotations are given around $2.10@$2.20 per hundred for 58% light ash on the spot. Producers are still holding their prices firm on former quoted bases.

Soda, Caustic—Prices on the spot remain unchanged around $3.70@$3.80 per hundred. The producers' market is more or less uncertain with $3.50 per hundred quoted basis 60% f.o.b. works.

Sodium Bichromate—The market is again firmer and prices are given as 8½c@9c per pound on the spot. Some off quality material is in the market at slight concessions.

Sodium Cyanide—Imported cyanide 120% is to be had in the spot market at lower prices. Quotations are now given around 17c@18c per pound. Domestic cyanide is quoted at 28c@30c per pound by producers according to quantity.

Sodium Prussiate—Yellow prussiate is quoted lower on the spot around 15c@16c per pound.

SUES RALPH L. FULLER & CO.

Suit has been filed against Ralph L. Fuller & Co., Inc., 81 Fulton street, in the New York Supreme Court by Frederick P. Robert, 65 Barclay street, for $17,575.70 and for $15,120.00. The action is brought to recover damages resulting from Ralph L. Fuller & Co. failing to pay the plaintiff a salary which was to be calculated on the percentage of gross profits of the foreign trade division. He admits that he received $8,800.00 and claims there is a balance of $17,575.70 due him as a percentage of the gross profits. The complaint contains as second cause of action to recover 1½c per lb. on 450 long tons of indigo which the plaintiff alleges he bought for Ralph L. Fuller & Co., Inc. from the Compagnie Nationale des Matieres Colorantes of Paris at 45c to 48c per lb. and the contract for which was sold at a profit of about 30c per lb. netting the defendant $350,000 to $400,000.

No improvement is noticeable in local demand for tin and the market for Straits remains dull and more or less neglected. Some small business has been done in 99 per cent Chinese at about 3 cents under the Straits price, but the more important consumers who use Straits in a large way are missing from the market. It is, however, claimed by the refiners of Bolivian ores here that a fair tonnage is moving of the South American product at prices which are not disclosed. The London market for Standard grades advanced £5 for spot and £4 10s for futures. Quotations as cabled the Exchange were: Spot £168 and futures £172. Straits also advanced £5 to £188. Sales of standard were: 80 tons spot and 270 tons futures. The market was reported firm.

The United States Potash Producers' Association has issued a preliminary report on the production of potash in the country during the year 1920. The total output of the country during the year was 175,541 tons of crude potash in the form of various salts while the available content of potash was 48,684 tons. This figure represents a 60 per cent increase over the production in 1919 and almost equals the record production of 1918.

A report is current in Baltimore that arrangements are taking shape or may even have been concluded, for the shipment of not less than 100,000 tons of acid phosphate to Europe in the course of the present year. It is not stated just what producers are in the arrangement, but the report has been received with great interest in the trade as tangible evidence of recovery in the fertilizer business.

According to a cablegram from Consul R. P. Skinner, London, the British Board of Trade has prohibited the exportation of ammonium sulfate, superphosphate, lime, basic slag and compound fertilizers containing any of these products. This embargo is made under the Fertilizer act, 1920, and has been in effect since Feb. 7, 1921.

Owing to Spanish and German competition English salt works are closing down. German salt is selling at less than one-third the cost of the British product.

The Societé Commerciale des Potasses d'Alsace has opened offices at 25 West 43rd street, New York, in charge of Capt. F. C. Dossert.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 428-430

MAKERS CUT BISMUTH PREPARATIONS

Second Hands Forced to Cut Sharply to Keep Prices Under Manufacturers — Cocaine Reduced — Salicylic Weak—Iodine Lower—Santonin Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)
Advanced

Santonin, $5 lb.

Declined

*Acid Salicylic, 2c lb.
*Acid Tartaric, 3c lb.
*Alcohol, Wood, 5c lb.
*Denatured, 3c lb.
Amidopyrine, 25c lb.
*Aspirin, 3c lb.
Bismuth Preps., 25c@45c lb.
Cocaine Hydchl., $1 lb.
*Glycerin, C. P., ½c lb.
Iodine, Resubl., 25c lb.
*Potass. Bromide, 1c lb.
*Potass. Permanganate, 5c lb.
*Potass. Bicarbonate, 2c lb.
Sodium Salicylate, 2c lb.
Thymol, 50c lb.
Iodide, $3.40 lb.
*Second Hands

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	$.40	$.40	$.40	$.60
Acid Citric, resellers	.45	.45	.48	1.05
Calomel, American	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.52
Camphor, Jap., ref	.75	.75	.80	2.75
Caffeine Alkaloid	6.15	6.15	6.25	7.25
Iodine, Resublimed	3.75	4.00	4.00	4.10
Menthol	4.40	4.40	4.40	13.50
Morphine Sulfate	5.20	5.20	5.80	8.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst	.47	.47	.47	.90
Quinine Sulfate, Java	.63	.63	.65	.90
Sodium Salicylate	.31	.33	.33	.60
Strychnine Sulfate	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.40
Average	**2.11**	**2.13**	**2.19**	**3.52**

Second hands are still leading in the march of prices to lower levels, that is, they are keeping their quotations lower than manufacturers by frequent sharp cuts and are assuming many severe losses as a consequence. The resellers are forced to keep in the lead with price reductions or they could not expect to secure a share of the altogether limited business available. The process of price readjustment continues to take its toll in values, the steady downward tendency showing little indication of a let-up. Competition between sellers appears to become keener each day, while consumers look on evidently intending to hold aloof until such time as the market shows more stability and values less of a tendency to drop.

Makers have again cut bismuth preparations sharply. Cocaine hydrochloride has been reduced by manufacturers. Resublimed iodine is lower. Aspirin is weak and easier in resale hands. Second hands are shading salicylic acid and sodium salicylate. U.S.P. potassium permanganate is cheaper. Thymol is down as is thymol iodide in makers' hands. Amidopyrine, antipyrine and salicin are easy. Resale wood and denatured alcohols are lower. Glycerin is soft. Caffeine is in small demand and subject to shading. Imported potassium bromide is slightly lower. Santonin is scarce here and higher. Oxalic acid is weak.

Acetanilid—It is possible to buy U.S.P. acetanilid on spot at 26c a pound in barrels which is apparently inside. The price is steady although demand from consumers is not heavy. Several fair sized lots were taken out of this market last week. Manufacturers still quote 40c.

Acid Citric—Quiet and evidently steady with little activity noted this week. Prices are unchanged at 45c for imported material spot in kegs and 47c as named by American manufacturers for barrels. Present prices appear to have reached a point as low as is compatible with the shipment figure which producers abroad refuse to shade. The lemon situation, however, is not over strong and the real consumer buying of March and April will determine the position of the market this summer.

Acid Oxalic—Sold as low as 16½c a pound on the spot last week and generally quoted out at 17c here. Shipment material coming forward at 14c c.i.f. Appears weak and receiving little support from buyers.

Acid Salicylic—The lowest manufacturers' figure which is heard is 23c a pound for U.S.P. goods in bulk. Second hands are shading down to 21c a pound on spot and finding little demand even at this level. Sodium salicylate is held at 31c inside by manufacturers. Salicylates generally weak.

Acid Tartaric—Manufacturers still quote 39c a pound for U.S.P. goods. Resale crystals are available at 30c a pound up as to seller and quantity. Powdered is reported inside at 35c and in very good request.

Alcohol—U.S.P. material steady, producers reporting a fair demand. Generally held at $5.00 f.o.b. works by makers although available on spot at $4.90. Resale alcohol is easier at $1.20 a gallon spot. Denatured in second hands has eased off to 50c a gallon here for cars, ranging upward.

Amidopyrine—Cheaper and available both imported and American made at $6.00 a pound as to seller and quantity.

Aspirin—Plenty of resale aspirin is offered here at 60c a pound spot with demand light. All manufacturers have now apparently agreed on the price of 73c bulk as the selling basis. Easy in accord with the position of all salicylates.

Bismuth Preparations—Due to a reduction in the cost of crude material, manufacturers have reduced prices for all bismuth preparations and now quote on the following basis, lots of 25 pounds or more, smaller lots extra: Bismuth subnitrate, $2.00; subbenzoate, $2.75; oxychloride, $2.30; citrate, $2.10; oxide, $2.75; salicylate, $1.45; subcarbonate, $2.10; subgallate, $2.10; subiodide, $3.85; subsalicylate, $2.00; tannate, $2.00; bismuth and ammonium citrate, scales, $5.00; glycerite, 60c a pound.

Bromides — Potassium bromide, imported, slightly easier on spot and offered at 21c a pound here. Sodium at 30c. American manufacturers still quote 43c for sodium and 45c@47c for potassium bromide.

Caffeine—Easy, in light demand and subject to shading both in resale hands and in the case of a small manufacturer. Makers name $6.50@$6.75 a pound while resale goods can be bought all the way down to $6.00 according to quantity and seller.

Camphor—American refiners announce a reduction in the price of the gum and now quote 90c basis bulk in barrels. Tablets are correspondingly lower. Japanese refined gum sold during the week at 72c a pound and offers of 70c spot were reported. Chinese crude camphor is held here at 50c with goods obtainable at 45c on firm business as per reports.

Cocaine—Manufacturers reduced their quotations for cocaine hydrochloride to a basis of $9.00 an ounce for small crystals, large crystals $9.25, owing to the reduced demand and the cheaper cost of coca leaves, Small sizes range up to $9.75 for eighths.

Cocoa Butter—Easy and in routine demand only at 26½c@28c a pound for bulk. Fingers as to size, packing, brand and quantity range from 34c a pound up to 37c.

Cod Liver Oil—Demand is light. Spot prices are unchanged at $35.00 a barrel for standard brands ranging

down to $30.00 for unbranded goods. Reports indicate that new 1921 oil is offered for shipment from Norway at a figure approximately $37.00 but has attracted no interest here.

Cream Tartar—For U.S.P. goods unless in a quantity, 30c is hard to do. Generally named at 32c. Demand has picked up materially, induced probably by the low price. American makers quote 35c.

Formaldehyde—Barrels on the spot are generally named at 17¾c a pound. Demand is light and confined to small lots.

Glycerin—Soft and in light demand with outsiders still underselling refiners. Quoted here at 19½c a pound in second hands for both drums and cans ranging up to 20c@22c in producers' hands. Dynamite at 17c easy.

Iodine—Sublimers of iodine have announced a reduction in the price of resublimed crystals and now quote $3.75 a pound, basis of five pound jars or more. Potassium iodide holds at $3.00 a pound in manufacturers' hands although easy in resale quarters at $2.75. Sodium iodide holds at $3.55. Tincture iodine easier at $4.25@$4.50 a gallon for barrels and carboys.

Menthol — Quiet and unchanged at $4.40@$4.50 a pound for spot goods with demand confined to small jobbing lots and little interest displayed in shipment material. For February shipment from Japan menthol can be laid down here at $4.20 duty paid.

Mercury—Imported metal available slightly cheaper and under pressure of spot holdings owing to the restricted proportions of demand. Named at $46.00 a flask. American mined metal is held by selling agents at $50.00 a flask here.

Phenolphthalein—Named by manufacturers at $1.60 a pound inside up to $1.65 for bulk material. Easy and in light demand.

Pilocarpine—Cheaper here at $9.00 an ounce which figure might be shaded on firm business.

Potassium Bicarbonate—Offered freely at 20c a pound for U.S.P. goods on spot and with demand small at this figure. A report named at sale price for one lot at 18c.

Potassium Permanganate — U.S.P. permanganate is available in resale hands on the spot at 45c a pound which figure is reported to have been shaded on a quantity sale.

Quinine—Quiet and unchanged with demand at low ebb except for small jobbing lots. Consumers are buying only from hand-to-mouth on account of the uncertainty of the situation and the lateness of the winter season. Java and Japanese sulfate in hundred ounce cans can be had on spot at 62c@64c an ounce as to seller and quality. Resale American in small sizes held at 66c @68c. American makers are asking 70c basis 100 ounce tins unchanged.

Santonin—Spot supplies have been materially reduced and holders of spot goods are now asking $85.00 a pound. A fair small lot demand is noted.

Thymol—Cheaper imports are offered here at $8.50 a pound for U.S.P. crystals. Makers have reduced the price of the iodide sharply and now quote $10.60 a pound.

A conference was held last week between officials of the Federal Trade Commission and counsel for the Albany Chemical Company, of Albany, N. Y., relative to the complaint which was issued some weeks ago by the Commission against the firm because of methods of unfair competition in the drug trade, for the use of the word "Aspirin." The counsel for the firm admitted the facts set forth by the Commission and it was agreed that the commission, without further hearing, should issue a "cease and desist" order against the company.

NEW JERSEY CHEMICAL SOCIETY'S MEETING

The New Jersey Chemical Society's monthly meeting was held at Achtel-Stetter's, Newark, N. J., on February 14. H. D. Greenwood, chief chemist for the United States Metals Refining Company, spoke on the importance of the chemist in the every-day business world. He said that a research chemist was "only a thorough, careful, accurate, analytical chemist of long experience—as difficult to manage as a prima donna, and as hard to find as hens' teeth." He made some interesting references to his company's activities, and particularly at its plant at Chrome, N. J.

S. Skowronski, head of the research department of the Raritan Copper Works, Perth Amboy, N. J., talked on the "Recovery of By-Products from the Electrolytic Refining of Copper," using lantern slides and a considerable number of exhibits.

LONDON MARKET LIFELESS

Correspondence from London received in this city says in part: "The chemical market is lifeless, and it is not expected that there will be anything in the way of an improvement till about May next. In the meantime firms are going to smash one after the other and the manufacturers are also in a bad way. Stocks are very plentiful which tends to make things worse and the market is over-burdened with German cheap stuff at a price that makes competition by home makers impossible. This matter will soon be put right by legislation prohibiting the importation of foreign products. Whether it will apply to all chemical products, both industrial and pharmaceutical, I do not at present know. Last time it only covered pharmaceuticals. German competition in potash products is very keen but there is no business even at the low figures."

MEDICINAL PLANTS IN SICILY

Catania, Feb. 4.—The large profits made by the distillers of essences, and by the extractors of medicinal and aromatic products have attracted many to the industry, and the demand for medical and aromatic plants has increased considerably. Some of the current quotations are as follows per 100 kilos for goods delivered on board ship in the port of Catania: Liquorice roots, lire 100; Roman absynth, lire 60 to 110; belladonna, atropa, lire 760 to 950; henbane (jusquiamus), cut, lire 760; hypericon, cut, lire 110; hoarhound, cut, lire 210; common peppermint, lire 210; acacia, lire 260; foxglove, lire 560; burdock, lire 185; rosemary, lire 110; sage (salvia officinalis) lire 260.

Peter Van Schaack & Sons, Chicago, who on account of the carrying out of the Chicago Plan Beautiful are to have forty feet of their building taken off in the rear, have purchased a practically new building, 310-12-14 W. Washington street, at the present time occupied as a storage warehouse by the Sears-Roebuck Co. The Van Schaack business occupies about 40,000 square feet, with two warehouses on the outside. The new building has 75,000 square feet and will amply house all the departments under the same roof.

Joseph Moore, Jr., prominent in chemical and financial circles in Philadelphia and president of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, died suddenly at his home on February 12. Mr. Moore, who was seventy-one years of age, was also president of the Northern Liberties Gas Company and a director of the Franklin National Bank.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 434-436

LEATHER DYES IN MORE DEMAND

Some Activity Reported in Tanning Materials—Trade in Textile Colors and in Intermediates at a Standstill—Naphthalene Slightly Firmer

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances

Declined
No Declines

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P. ....gal.	$.30	$.30	$.30	$.27
Naphthalene, flake ....lb.	.07½	.07½	.08	.08½
Phenol ....lb.	.10	.10	.09	.12
Xylene, 10 degrees....gal.	.45	.45	.45	.40
Toluene, pure ....gal.	.30	.30	.30	.28
Aniline Oil ....lb.	.22	.22	.20½	.34
Benzaldehyde ....lb.	.45	.45	.45	.65
Betanaphthol, dist. ....lb.	.35	.35	.38	.55
Paranitroaniline ....lb.	.95	.95	.95	1.35
o-Toluidine ....lb.	.27	.27	.27	.28
Average	**0.346**	**0.346**	**0.352**	**0.433**

Trading in dyes has continued at a virtual standstill. Buyers are interested only at prices well below the low quotations heard on the spot and it is doubted if business would actually result if sellers were willing to bring their ideas into line with the present bids. The entire situation is far from hopeful for the present and the immediate future although it is generally expected that the present increased interest displayed by consumers in other lines will spread to dyes before summer. Tanning materials and leather dyes are showing some renewed interest following renewed interest in the hide markets.

Prices have continued soft and uncertain. No changes in quotations were announced during the week and there seems to have been no change in business which would bring about price revisions. Beta-naphthol continues fairly firm and some few orders are floating around the market which cannot be filled below quoted prices. Naphthalene is slightly firmer with higher prices asked in many cases. Aniline oil is uncertain over a wide range. Shading is generally admitted and it is merely a question of a firm order in most cases and price is considered a secondary matter.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Quotations remain unchanged in producers' hands although reports are heard to the effect that business has picked up perceptibly. Quotations are made on the basis of 30c@36c per gallon for pure benzene in tank cars and drums. The 90% grade is held at 28c@34c per gallon on the same basis. The increased business in this material which has been rather widely heralded during the week has seemed to confine itself chiefly to the 90% material for motor fuel although some increase has been noted in the amount of business done in pure benzene. The intermediate manufacturers have had little call for increasing their stocks especially in view of the reports that during January German dye plants turned out more dyes than during the average pre-war year.

Naphthalene—Prices on naphthalene flake in the second hand market have been more or less uncertain during the period and quotations are generally given down to 8½c per pound. This figure is possible in fair volume and it is hardly probable that it can be shaded materially except for limited odd lots of naphthalene. Balls are held pretty well around 10c@11c per pound and bids of 9c per pound for round lots have been refused. Producers' figures on flake are quoted around 9c@10c per pound and balls from 10c per pound up according to size of balls, etc.

Phenol—Continued small lot buying has placed the spot phenol market in an increasingly stronger position. The only stocks which are available in the open market are quite firmly held with most holders asking as high as 11c@11½c per pound. There seem to be small lots in other quarters which are to be had down to 10c per pound still although these are becoming much harder to locate. Government surplus phenol is still offered at 12c per pound and up according to quantity.

Toluene—Prices remain without quotable change on a very dull market. Some business in a limited way is being done but orders are for small lots and are rather widely scattered. Quotations from producers are given as 30c@36c per gallon in tank cars and drums.

Intermediates

Acid, Benzoic—Technical benzoic acid is offered by producers around 60c per pound although it is probable that some shading of this can be done on firm business.

Acid, Gamma—Prices are quoted at $3.50@$3.75 per pound on light demand. Business is very dull and in a few cases these figures can be shaded for quick turnover.

Acid H—Off grade H acid is offered in several directions with prices ranging from $1.00 per pound up according to quality. Offers are heard of good grade H acid at $1.10 per pound although producers are still quoting up to $1.50 per pound for their product. The market is very sluggish and consumers are unwilling to stock up in spite of the low prices offered.

Acid, Salicylic—Sales of U.S.P. salicylic have been recently reported in the market at prices approaching those at which the technical is offered. Producers are quoting 22c@23c per pound on technical acid but are doing little business at this figure.

Acetanilide—Technical acetanilide is quoted at 28c per pound although free shading of this price is rumored in certain directions.

Alpha-naphthylamine—Quotations have remained unchanged on a dull market. Prices are variously given from 38c@45c per pound according to seller. Business has been of such limited proportions that producers have not felt the necessity of bringing prices into better alignment.

Aniline Oil—The spot market continues more or less uncertain in the absence of consuming demand. Prices are around 22c per pound in second hands and 25c@28c per pound from producers according to seller. The amount of aniline on the spot is limited and little real distress is noted while business continues of very limited proportions. Producers are doing some business but plants continue to operate on greatly reduced schedule.

Anthraquinone—Reports around the market of offers of anthraquinone sublimed at prices below $2.00 per pound could not be confirmed and orders at this figure have failed to locate any stocks. Quotations are given at $2.25@$2.50 per pound and while it is probable that some shading is possible there seems to be no justification for the rumors of lower prices than these. Paste, 25%, is quoted at $1.00@$1.05 per pound.

Beta-naphthol—Business below 34c per pound was impossible but there seems to have been some done at or near this figure. Quotations range up from this figure to 45c per pound according to seller. The spot lots of distressed material which have held the market in its recent weak position seem to be moving into stronger hands gradually and the market is correspondingly firmer. The lowest price quoted at present by producers is around 40c per pound.

Para-nitroaniline—Prices quoted by producers continue well above the spot market. Second hands offer stocks as low as 85c per pound with producers quoting up from $1.05 per pound.

Acting Commercial Attache W. J. Page of the American Embassy at London cables that the British Board of Trade has ruled that the importer of dyestuffs need not specify the name of his customer in making application for import licenses, but if needed the board may demand the name of the customer with the strict understanding that the information is to be absolutely confidential and not to be divulged by the Board of Trade licensing committee. This decision was made because there are sitting on the advisory licensing committee several manufacturers of dyestuffs.

The British Chemical Trades Association is trying to induce the Board of Trade to declare pigments and dry colors containing less than 5 per cent synthetic dyes as free of control. The association expects to be successful. Inasmuch as several of the British manufacturers of dyestuffs do not make their own intermediates, but have depended on importation to maintain their volume of manufacture, it is expected in some quarters that the dyestuffs regulation will be interpreted as not applying to intermediates.

A special meeting of the Master Dyers' Association of Philadelphia was held on Friday evening at the Manufacturers' Club of that city. The feature of this meeting was a moving picture exhibition of the processes in the manufacture and standardization of dyestuffs. These were the results of views taken at the dyestuffs plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., at Deepwater, N. J. This now comprises 159 major buildings and 300 less important structures, covering an area of two square miles.

Frederick Bode, President of the Textile Color Card Association of the United States, was re-elected to that office at the annual meeting. Other officers re-elected are: William Hand, first vice-president; A. L. Gifford, second vice-president; Adolph Muller, treasurer, and Ramsay Peugnet, secretary, Carl Forsch was re-elected a director. The managing director is Margaret Hayden Rorke.

The Federal Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., announces that wholesale commodity prices in January showed a further decline of 6 1-3 per cent, as compared with the December level, making a total drop in prices since May of approximately 35 per cent.

The British dyers, bleachers, finishers and printers' claim for a minimum wage of £5 per week of forty-eight hours has been rejected on arbitration. One hundred thousand operatives are affected.

The Caz Chemical Corporation, Atlanta, Ga., has been organized with capital of $100,000 to manufacture chemicals and colors, by E. Saperstein, Fred Darbonnier and Leon M. Shimoff.

DECEMBER EXPORTS OF DYES

(*Special to* Drug and Chemical Markets)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—Exports of dyes during December last are valued at over $2,000,000 by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Shipments were made to the following countries:

Countries	Aniline Dyes Dollars	Logw'd Extr. Dollars	All Other Dollars
Belgium	56,155	.....	.....
Denmark	2,064	.....	.....
France	27,592	47,743	1,330
Germany	50	790	.....
Greece	1,055	.....	1,182
Italy	27,566	.....	900
Portugal	14,280	.....	3,949
Spain	13,251	2,200	365
Sweden	5,590	.....	.....
Switzerland	440	.....	.....
Turkey in Europe	2,329	.....	.....
England	122,078	6,442	33,750
Canada	48,090	6,742	37,203
Mexico	209,729	1,302	15,901
Cuba	2,680	13	4,020
Argentina	98,940	475	.....
Brazil	94,510	.....	3,757
Chile	19,755	970	6,457
Colombia	2,520	272	987
Ecuador	11,953	.....	487
Peru	26,716	.....	.....
Uruguay	5,466	.....	.....
Venezuela	1,657	25	551
China	728,650	90	14,333
British India	113,592	.....	46
Dutch East Indies	5,665	.....	.....
French Indo China	9,145	.....	.....
Hongkong	69,290	.....	3,520
Japan	9,439	1,876	3,037
Australia	20,272	6,521	5,145
New Zealand	4,634	.....	1,120
Philippine Islands	14,949	.....	14
British South Africa	7,093	.....	137

GERMAN DYES IN ITALY

Turin, Italy, Feb. 4.—The Italian dyestuff market is monopolized by German products placed at the disposal of dyers by the special commission dealing with all products arriving on account of war reparation, and this has complicated matters for the importers of American and English dyestuffs, who find it difficult to sell colors owing to the high exchange. Some business is however still possible if the American and English dyestuff works treat directly with consumers, and arrange, as has already been accomplished by England, a specially reduced commercial exchange, that is much below the official exchange. In the case of the English pound sterling a value of lire 65 to lire 70 was calculated. The United States dollar could be given in this instance a temporary commercial value of lire 20 instead of the present official value of lire 27.50. Some of the current quotations on the Italian market were as follows: Nigrosine in crystals, lire 35 per kilo; direct black, lire 60; hematine crystals, lire 18.

At the annual meeting of S. R. David & Co., Inc., dyestuffs and chemicals, 252 Congress street, Boston, held on February 1st, the following officers were reelected: Sydney R. David, president and treasurer; Frank L. McCool, vice-president; M. M. Flynn, secretary and clerk. The following directors were re-elected: Sydney R. David, Frank L. McCool, and George H. Ashton.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 437; Naval Stores, Page 438

PRICES NOT AFFECTED BY TARIFF BILL

Market Fails to Respond When Senate Passes Measure—Manila Coconut, Denatured Olive and Soya Bean Oils Lower—Linseed Oil Held at Higher Figures

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

No Advances

Declined

Coconut Manila Coast tks., ½c lb.
Cod, N.F., 5c gal.
Menhaden, crd., 2c gal.
Menhaden, refd., 7c gal.
Olive, denatured, 5c gal.
Rosin, 25c bbl.
Rosin Oil, 4c gal.
Soya Bean, cst., ½c lb.
Soya Bean, N. Y., ½c lb.
Turpentine, 3c gal.
Whale, crd., cst., ½c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	$.50	$.55	$.65	$1.13
Degras, American, bbls.	.05	.05	.05	.07½
Lard, No. 1	.82	.82	.92	1.43
Menhaden, crd* bbls.	.28	.30	.30	.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal.	1.55	1.55	1.55	2.25
Red Oil, distilled	.07½	.07½	.08	.17
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.13½	.13½	.14½	.33
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.10¾	.11	.11½	.18½
Cottonseed crude, tanks*	.05¼	.05¼	.06½	.18
Linseed, Carlots, bbls.	.67	.67	.74	1.77
Olive, denatured	1.95	2.00	2.50	2.80
Peanut, refined	.11½	.11½	.12½	.27
Soya Bean, bbls.	.07	.07½	.08	.18¾
Average	**0.490**	**0.500**	**0.555**	**0.902**

*F. O. B. Mills

No change has occurred in the general sluggishness of the oil market. Prices continue soft and subject to decided shading for firm business. Consumers are still uninterested except in small lots which are sufficient to cover their immediate requirements and no business of greater volume has been noted during the week. Holders of oil stocks are willing to sell at almost any price in their efforts to stimulate demand, but no one is willing to invest in stocks with prices in their present uncertain position. It was expected in some quarters that the passage of the emergency tariff measure by the Senate placing duties on oils of Oriental origin (soya bean, peanut and coconut oils) would have some effect on the prices of these oils. So far there has been no noticeable effect from this cause and with the prospect of a veto by the President at an early date the chances of passage are too small to consider. If the measure should become law it would prove an effective barrier to business in the oils covered.

Linseed oil is still to be had at former levels although there are holders at higher figures. Olive foots are holding their own on very light supply. Manila coconut on the Coast, denatured olive and soya bean oils are lower with demand very light.

Of the animal oils none has shown any decided change. Prices are quoted at former levels but are subject to shading in all quarters.

Fish oils continue weak with the exception of sperm oil which has been firmly held at present quoted prices. Newfoundland cod oil is lower. Menhaden oil is still very sluggish and reductions are quoted on both the refined and crude oils. Crude whale oil in sellers' tanks on the Coast is lower and weak.

The southern naval stores markets have again opened and are doing some business. Spot prices are lower on both turpentine and rosin. Rosin oil is lower and weak. The European markets are sluggish.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—During the week some crushers raised their base price to 70c per gallon in carlots of barrels. However, this increase seems not to have been followed by others and stocks are still available at 67c per gallon on the same basis. No noticeable increase in demand has occurred and buyers are still holding off. Raw oil in tanks has changed hands during the week as low as 58c per gallon with quotations generally given around 60c per gallon. Firm business in round lots could probably be done somewhat below quoted figures but at present there are no large orders in the market. London quotations on linseed oil are around former levels of 33s 6d per quintal. Antwerp is quoting lower at 182 francs per hundred kilos.

The flaxseed markets are uncertain in the absence of business in volume. Buenos Aires quotes $1.34½ per bushel, Duluth, $1.91@$1.94 per bushel and Winnipeg, $1.89@$1.94 per bushel.

Castor Oil—Prices on castor oil are generally unchanged although still more or less weak and subject to shading. No. 1 oil is quoted at 10c@11c per pound and No. 3 around 9c@9½c per pound. Demand is decidedly weak and stocks are plentiful.

China Wood Oil—Prices are unchanged but weak on the former basis. Coast wood oil in barrels is quoted around 8c@8¼c per pound. On this basis it is rather weak and some shading is possible for firm business. Spot prices are holding fairly well around 9½c@10c per pound.

Coconut Oil—Ceylon oil in barrels on the spot is fractionally weaker around 10¾@11c per pound with tanks quoted at 9¾c@10c per pound. Cochin oil is steady at former levels with 12c per pound quoted on spot barrels. Manila oil on the Coast in sellers' tanks is lower at 7½c@7¾c per pound. Some business is being done at these figures but as a rule the market is very quiet and few buyers are increasing stocks.

Cottonseed Oil—Demand continues on the most limited scale and prices generally are very soft. Prime summer yellow on the Exchange has been moving only in the most desultory fashion with the price range given as 7c@8¾c per pound according to position. Crude oil f.o.b. mills has changed hands around 5¼c@5½c per pound in buyers' tanks according to location. Bids at the close were around 5.15c per pound.

Olive Oil—Denatured olive oil changed hands during the week as low as $1.95 per gallon with quotations ranging from this figure up to $2.10 per gallon according to holder. Olive foots are quoted nominally at 11c @11½c per pound without offer on the spot. Arrivals are held at about the same figure although little business is being done.

Palm Oil—Offers of Lagos oil in casks are heard as low as 7½c per pound with few buyers at this figure and bids around 7¼c a pound. Niger oil is to be had around 6½c@6¾c per pound and is in much better supply at the moment than Lagos oil.

Rapeseed Oil—Quotations on refined rapeseed oil range from $1.05 per gallon up to $1.20 per gallon according to holder. Stocks are very low and it is believed that a normal buying order would wipe out spot

stocks. Blown oil is quoted at $1.15@$1.20 per gallon on the spot.

Soya Bean Oil—Prices on soya bean oil continue weak and are lower on the Coast. Sales in sellers' tanks have taken place as low as 4½c per pound f.o.b. Coast and bids at the close were made around 4¼c per pound but no further reductions resulted. Spot oil is lower with barrels of crude oil quoted down to 7c@7½c per pound. Refined oil in barrels on the spot is fairly well held in spite of the weakness of crude and is quoted at 9c@9½c per pound.

Animal Oils

Prices on animal oils are quoted at former levels with little demand noted in any quarter. Shading is admitted in the face of firm business and it is probable that business in reasonable volume could be put through at very decided concessions under quoted prices.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—In spite of the repeated statements of holders that stocks of cod oil are very limited in all quarters prices continue weak and lower. During the week Newfoundland oil was reduced to 50c per gallon on the spot. Buyers are few at any figure and although stocks seem low the absence of business in round lots has prevented firmness.

Menhaden Oil—Crude menhaden oil in barrels f.o.b. mills is to be had as low as 28c per gallon although holders are asking around 30c and better. Refined oil is lower with light strained oil quoted at 48c per gallon, yellow bleached, 50c per gallon, extra bleached, at 52c per gallon and blown oil at 55c per gallon. Bids on refined oil are some 2c@3c per gallon below the quoted figures and little business is being done.

Sperm Oil—Holders of sperm oil are very firm in their views of price and are holding quotations around $1.73 per gallon for 38-degree cold test oil and $1.68 per gallon for 45-degree without concession.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Prices on the spot are lower with $7.00 per barrel quoted on B to G inclusive. WG rosin is held at $7.25 per barrel and WW at $7.50 per barrel.

Rosin Oil—Quotations are lower with first run oil quoted at 48c per gallon and second run oil at 52c per gallon.

Turpentine—The southern turpentine markets have opened again and prices on turpentine are quoted around 50c per gallon f.o.b. both Jacksonville and Savannah. Spot quotations are lower at 56c per gallon with little interest shown by buyers. London quotations are lower at 63 shillings per quintal.

According to a cablegram from Commercial Attache H. C. McLean, Rome, under date of February 9, the Italian restriction on the importation of crude and refined mineral oil has been removed, and these products may now be imported freely, effective February 9, 1921. These products have been under Government monopoly since August 1, 1919.

Exports of toilet soap by the United States during December were valued at $550,000. Other soaps exported were valued at $840,000. Germany took fancy soaps worth $28,000 and other soaps valued at $8,000. Other countries taking large shipments were England, Norway, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Argentina, Peru, China and the Philippines.

The Unkefer Varnish Co., Chicago, Ill., has filed notice of increase in capital from $50,000 to $100,000.

The Sargent Paint Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has increased its capital from $75,000 to $200,000.

LINSEED OIL PRICES IN AMSTERDAM

(*Special Correspondence to* Drug & Chemical Markets)

Amsterdam, Holland, Feb. 4.—Linseed oil has remained very easy and only small quantities have been sold. In England quotations decline every day and purchasers prefer to wait. Export firms receive no orders at present. For domestic use the demand has not been active.

Of the new Argentine crop of linseed, 950,000 tons are estimated to be available for exportation. In general no price-fluctuations of importance are expected as long as the economic conditions remain so uncertain over the whole world as they are now. The linseed oil sold brought the following:

	Jan. 10	highest	lowest	Jan. 17
Linseed oil, Spot........	fl. 47	fl. 46¾	fl. 43½	fl. 43½
February delivery	fl. 43¼	fl. 44	fl. 39½	fl. 40
March-April	fl. 42¾	fl. 43¾	fl. 39¼	fl. 40
May-August	fl. 42¾	fl. 42½	fl. 39¾	fl. 39¾
Sept.-Dec.	fl. 41	fl. 39½	fl. 38¾	fl. 39

Flaxseed is high, but various parcels of La Plata, spot, have been sold. The decline in oil prices has caused buyers to wait, however, and even when the seed prices have fallen, buyers have preferred to wait.

La Plata spot has been sold at fl. 445, steaming at fl. 435, fl. 405, fl. 410 and fl. 420 and Dec.-January delivery at fl. 425, c.i.f., Amsterdam or Rotterdam.

URGE VEGETABLE OIL TARIFF

(*Special to* Drug and Chemical Markets)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—Charles W. Holman, chairman of the tariff committee of the National Board of Farm Organizations, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the House last week and told the committee that the interests of American farm producers are jeopardized by the increasing importation of Oriental vegetable oils, and he asked the committee to include high protective import duties on soya beans and peanut and cottonseed oil, both crude and refined.

Barry Mohun of the El Dorado Oil Works, San Francisco, also appeared before the committee, representing coconut oil producers, and asking for a duty of 20 cents a gallon or 2 cents a pound on coconut oil. He wanted the duty applied against coconut oil imported from the Philippines, on the ground that the Philippines soon would be accorded freedom, and thus become a foreign country. He said that the consumption of coconut oil in the United States had increased 8½ times during the last six years but the enormous growth of the industry in the Philippines was threatening bankruptcy for American producers.

OIL TARIFF BILL PASSED BY SENATE

The United States Senate passed the Emergency Tariff bill on Wednesday, Feb. 16, by vote of 43 to 30. Many Democrats voted for the measure because of the protective duties on peanut oil, cottonseed oil, coconut oil and soya bean oil. The bill carried with it several amendments, one by Senator Harris of Georgia which proposes to strike out "26," and insert "30," so that that particular paragraph will read "Oils: Peanut, 30 cents per gallon, and so forth." His other amendment asks that "20" be stricken out and "25" be inserted so that the amendment will read, "Cottonseed, coconut, and soya bean, 25 cents per gallon."

S. Winterbourne & Co., importers and dealers in varnish, gums and oils, with headquarters in New York and branches in London and New Zealand, announce the opening of an office and warehouse in Chicago at No. 2511 Clybourne avenue. The concern has taken over the varnish gum department of the Paint & Varnish Tinners of Chicago. W. R. McGill is in charge of the office.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 439-440

BOTANICALS DULL AND UNDER PRESSURE

Inability to Liquidate Large Holdings Bearish Factor—Europe Forcing Goods on Market—Gentian Softens—Cut Althea Down—Cotton Root Bark Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances Recorded

Declined

Althea Root, 1c lb.	Cotton Root Bark, 5c lb.
Cut, 2c lb.	Gentian Root, 1c lb.
Aloes, Socotrine, 5c lb.	Mustard Seed, Bomb. Brn., ½c lb.
Arabic, A. S., 1c lb.	Chinese Yellow, ½c lb.
Balsam Tolu, 5c lb.	English Yellow, ½c lb.
Cascara Sagrada Bk., ½c lb.	Poppy Seed, Dutch, ½c lb.
Celery Seed, ½c lb.	Sage, Dalmatian, ½c lb.
Soap Bark, Crshd., ½c lb.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	$.30	$.30	$.35	$.90
Buchu Leaves, Short	1.60	1.60	2.30	2.75
Cantharides, Russian	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.50
Cocculus Indicus	.18	.18	.20	.30
Ergot, Spanish	.65	.65	.75	5.25
Insect Powder, pure	.50	.50	.55	1.00
Ipecac, Cartagena	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.25
Nux Vomica	.12	.12	.13	.09
Opium, gum	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.48	.48	.50	1.40
Tragacanth No. 1, ribbon	3.90	3.90	4.00	5.50
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat	.10	.10	.10	.12
Average	**1.72**	**1.72**	**1.79**	**2.60**

An unusually dull week has been experienced by the crude drug houses here since the last report, business shrinking to very small proportions. Stocks of botanicals in all primary sources of supply, are heavy and with these holdings exerting a constant pressure on prices, it is only natural that buyers are holding off until some degree of stability in values is discernible. Nobody knows the exact status of the drug market today, but, in all likelihood, with European shippers rather "hard-up" and American raw fur and wool buyers finding satisfactory credit difficult to negotiate, the immediate outlook is not promising. To materially improve the situation, large holdings must be liquidated and it is unlikely that buyers are going to assume the role of philanthropists just yet, and cover to prevent further losses to sellers.

The actual revisions in drug quotations this week have been few and general listlessness further accentuated by the holiday on Tuesday. Buyers are not interested, apparently, and the immovability of prices is a good indication of the dullness. Buchu is a weak item. Ergot quoted high for shipment, shows little or no change here. Gentian has slumped again. Large shipments of Dutch poppy are near by and have weakened the market. Cut althea is off again. Lots of good grade cleaned acacia amber sorts are available cheap. Spot cotton root bark is cheaper.

Crude Drugs

Cantharides—Chinese whole 70c; powdered $1.00 unchanged. Easy. Russian whole $2.50; powdered $2.75 a pound. Steady and quiet.

Cuttlefish Bone—Easy and in heavy supply at 20c a pound for straps on the spot.

Ergot—Quoted for shipment from Spain at $1.25 c.i.f. although it is still possible to do 65c a pound on the spot for bags. The usual asking price here is 75c but no sales at this figure unless in small jobbing lots, have been reported. The market looks toward a firmer position.

Manna—Large flake in light supply and firm at 85c. Small flake weak and in large stocks at 45c spot.

Nux Vomica—Unchanged. Whole buttons at 12c@13c a pound spot with demand at a standstill. Powdered material is quoted at 18c@19c some millers refusing to shade the latter figure.

Balsams

Balsam tolu is cheaper here and offered at 45c a pound spot. Peru is weak, generally quoted at $1.50 although $1.45 can be done on firm business. Copaiba South American is 35c unchanged here with Para at 25c.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—Spot 1920 peel is selling more or less freely at 14½c a pound. One seller on spot was offering ground new bark at 17½c last week. Demand is dull and confined to small lots. Old bark ranges up to 18c as to quantity and age.

Cotton Root—Spot supplies of cotton root bark are now obtainable at 35c a pound while some quarters are asking 37c. Still offered from the country at 20c f.o.b. with little interest displayed here.

Cramp Bark—So-called cramp bark is scarce and firm at 15c a pound spot with only one holder reported to remain.

Elm—The market shows further easiness inasmuch as the 80c seller of choice selected bark here has dropped from 80c to 75c to meet the balance of the market. Poorer grades will undoubtedly have to shade 75c to get business. Grinding bark, 28c and powdered at 30c.

Soap—Crushed soap bark is cheaper and held here at 14c a pound spot. Whole bark is very easy at 10½c owing to the heavy offerings of recent importations. Cut is easy at 16c.

Berries

Cubebs steady and unchanged at $1.25 for ordinary, $1.30 for powdered and $1.35 for XX. Cocculus indicus 18c and easy thereat. Saw palmetto berries easier at 22c spot. Junipers in good supply at 3¾c a pound.

Flowers

Arnica—Weak and dull at 15c a pound with consuming demand at a standstill.

Chamomiles—Generally easy and in jobbing demand only. Prices reported subject to shading. Genuine Hungarian at 26c@28c a pound while Spanish, Hungarian style, range from 25c a pound down as to quality and seller.

Insect—Large offers of flowers have not as yet affected the price of the powder which holds at 50c a pound for 100 per cent spot and 35c for the half stems.

Gums

Cleaned amber sorts acacia is generally quoted on spot in small quantities at 11c. Can be bought in quantity at 9c and lower. Asafetida holds at $1.50 for lump and $2.50 for powdered. Soc aloes easier at 50c a pound spot.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—Latest figure heard for shipment is $1.00 a pound laid down in New York, South African export and American import duties paid. Bales here are still quoted at $1.60 and small lots range up to $1.85. The spot market is a weak affair with reports indicating

that holders would take $1.50 and be glad to clean out their stocks which cost from $2.75 up to $3.25 to import.

Cannabis—Reports indicate that a supply of true cannabis Indica is available here although the seller has not been located. The price is $3.00. American U.S.P. 35c and not U.S.P. 20c a pound.

Henna—Weak and unchanged at 19c a pound with demand light. Powdered is held at 22c@23c a pound spot and in fair jobbing request.

Sage—Dalmatian sage is lower at 8c for a good grade ranging up to 9½c for choice material. Greek and Spanish at 7c unchanged.

Uva Ursi—Quoted at 5½c spot. A buyer indicated that he had been quoted 4½c for a ton by a seller here.

Root

Althea—Cut althea has been reduced to 18c a pound on spot and this could probably be well shaded on firm business. Demand is slack. Whole root held at 15c@16c.

Calamus—Bleached root is easy but unchanged at the recent drop to 45c.

Dandelion—Still under pressure of Hamburg goods. Quoted at 20c on spot with English reported holding for 21c.

Echinacea—St. Louis reports plenty of echinacea for shipment at 40c in cars. Spot holds at 60c.

Gentian—Has slid back to 9c on spot. Cheaper to import, 8c c.i.f. again reported. Recent imports said to be very wet and loss on drying high.

Rhubarb—Easy at 48c for whole root on spot and with 50c possible for powdered in some quarters although others are holding out for 55c and report they are selling at that level.

Sarsaparilla—Mexican root is quiet with spot stocks reported small. The price holds at 38c. Honduras root in better supply at 60c a pound here.

Imports at San Francisco during the first week of February included the following: On the steamer Eemdyk, from London, Antwerp and Rotterdam, 50 bales poppy seeds and 6 cases peppermint; on the steamer Las Vegas, from Sydney, 200 sacks copal gum and 14 cases eucalyptus oil; on the steamer Gorontalo, from Hongkong and way ports, 30 sacks bean cake, 67 cases peanut oil, 10 packages collodium, 20 packages copal gum, 19,677 bags copra cake, 7,836 bags oil cake and 2,496 packages paraffine wax; on the steamer Sumatra Maru, from Kobe, 500 cases bean oil, 467 drums caustic soda and 234 bales Hession; on the Siberia Maru, from China and Japan, 90 cases vegetable oil; on the steamer Colusa, from Manila and Indian ports, 970 tons coconut oil, 947 packages shellac, 15,247 bags bonemeal and 160 bales gambier.

Representatives of the pharmaceutical societies of New York have protested to Commissioner Walter R. Herrick of the State Department of Narcotic Control against the regulations issued by the department, particularly the requirement that druggists must copy prescriptions and dispensing blanks in triplicate, and declared that the regulation will impose an unnecessary burden on them, and will not affect the sale of narcotics to addicts because such sales are confined to illicit purveyors.

Walter R. Herrick, commissioner of Narcotic Drug Control, New York State, has revoked the special rules and regulations for Greater New York requiring the registration of drug addicts. The original order was dated June 25, 1919, and was to become effective Feb. 10, 1921.

ST. LOUIS DRUG CLUB EXPANDING

(Special to Drug and Chemical Markets)

St. Louis, Feb. 23.—The Board of Directors of the Drug and Chemical Club of St. Louis recently decided that on the second Tuesday of each month, speakers of note from outside the club be secured to address the members and on the fourth Tuesday of each month members be asked to give talks.

The following committees were announced: Membership Committee, J. H. Ambler, of the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., chairman, and Louis Hilkenbaumer, of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., and George S. Robins, of Thompson-Monroe-Robins. Speakers Committee, H. R. Strong, chairman, of the "National Druggist," chairman, and Dr. C. E. Caspari, of the St. Louis School of Pharmacy, and Allen W. Clark of the "American Paint Journal." Finance Committee, R. T. Whitelaw, chairman, and J. H. Howe, of the A. H. Lewis Medicine Co., Merrell T. Walbridge of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co. House Committee E. I. Hopkins, chairman, and F. L. McCartney of the Monsanto Chemical Works, and Harry H. Schlueder of Meyer Bros. Drug Co.

MANNA MARKET IN SICILY

Castelbuono, Sicily, Feb. 4.—The Sicilian manna market was calm during January, and export business was limited to manna Geraci and manna cannoli II (frassino). A cargo of several hundred cases was loaded at Palermo for Genoa. Exports to European countries were small and only a few cases were sent to South and North America. The prices are: Manna Geraci, 1920, lire 20 to 21 per kilo, c.i.f. Genoa; Cannolo Geraci, lire 38 to 40; Cannolo Capaci 1920, lire 42 to 43; Cannolo Frassino, lire 26 to 28.

Trade Commissioner Geringer, of Prague, reports the name of a dealer in that city who is in position to ship during the coming year 65,000 pounds of belladonna roots. It is desired to dispose of these in carload lots or in quantities of 5 metric tons. An offer of 37 Czechoslovak crowns per kilo c.i.f. Decin, a Czechoslovak port on the Elbe River, is quoted. Samples of these are on file in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and may be examined by calling for File No. 44811.

Shipment prices of Chinese camphor are expected to advance owing to the export tax regulation of the Government. The new export tax is intended to raise a fund for relief of the famine sufferers. It consists of a surtax of 10 per cent on all imports into and exports from China independent of the class of merchandise affected. This tax, according to late advices from the Department of Commerce, is to be laid upon the total amount of the duties collected and not upon the value of the merchandise exported.

Ernest Araco, living in East 12th street, New York, was arrested by the Narcotic Squad for having cocaine and other drugs to the value of $40,000 in his possession. Araco had a bankbook showing that he had deposited $15,000 within the last month. He had $5,000 in his pocket.

R. L. Welch, secretary and counsel of the American Petroleum Institute, of New York, and M. W. Mattison, of that institution, were recent visitors at San Francisco.

Lehn & Fink, Inc., have obtained a judgment against Ceasar La Gambrina for $644.45.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Pages 443-444

EUCALYPTUS AND SANDALWOOD LOWER

Prices Ease Down Under Pressure—Essential Oil Business Shows Encouraging Proportions During Week—Petit Grain Easy—Expressed Limes Firmer

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oil Limes, Express., 25c lb.

Declined

Oil Cloves, 10c lb. Oil Sandalwood, E. I., 25c lb.
Oil Eucalyptus, U.S.P., 5c lb. Oil Sassafras, Natl., 10c lb.
Methyl Salicylate, Resale, 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	$5.75	$5.75	$6.00	$4.75
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.35	.35	.38	.65
Oil Cloves	1.40	1.50	1.50	3.90
Oil Lemon	.85	.85	.90	1.50
Oil Lavender Flowers	7.00	7.00	7.25	10.50
Oil Peppermint, Natural	4.25	4.25	4.75	8.00
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	9.00	9.25	9.50	11.00
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.70	.70	.70	.85
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
Coumarin	5.00	5.00	5.25	7.75
Methyl Salicylate	.45	.45	.55	.80
Vanillin	.70	.70	.80	.95
Average	**3.05**	**3.09**	**3.20**	**4.28**

Essential oil houses here report that they have received a very satisfactory volume of business during the past week. The number of orders as well as the quantity of goods moved, indicates better buying than at any time during the past three months and displays a renewed interest on the part of consumers. A goodly part of the purchases are undoubtedly for the Spring requirements of syrup manufacturers. The movement of prices, although the market is almost a stationary affair in the matter of quotations, is still toward lower levels in easy stages under pressure of weakly held offerings. The large essential dealers have wisely refrained from advancing quotations at the first sign of improved demand.

With the exception of expressed oil of limes, which is scarce on the spot and tending higher, all price revisions have been downward. Eucalyptus oil, U.S.P. is cheaper here as a result of recent imports. Holders have again reduced quotations for sandalwood, East Indian, owing to a further drop in the Mysore price out of London. Orange appears somewhat firmer on better demand. Cloves is weak and lower. Shading of current peppermint prices on spot is reported. Generally weakly held here. Petit grain oil is due for a drop with the arrival of new goods shortly.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—Prices are easy but generally unchanged at 70c@75c a pound for technical oil as imported. U.S.P. oil is available from 80c a pound up as to seller and quantity.

Oil Bergamot—Quoted lower for shipment and subject to shading on the spot as a result of larger offers and a falling off in the small demand which characterized business in bergamot last week. Held here at $5.75 a pound in coppers with some brands quoted up to $6.00.

Oil Camphor—Dull and weak with demand at a standstill. Japanese white oil is quoted at 30c while heavy by-product material is in very light request at 10c a pound for spot drums.

Oil Caraway—The raw material is still under pressure although the price of the oil remains unchanged. Demand for the oil is very light and confined to small routine orders. Rectified material here is $2.40@$2.50 a pound spot.

Oil Cassia—Weak on the spot with buying reported at low ebb. Held from $1.00 a pound for technical oil up to $1.10 as to seller and quantity. Some sellers are refusing to meet the inside figure, naming generally $1.05 @$1.10. U.S.P. oil is easy at $1.40@$1.50 a pound. Lead free is held at $1.15@$1.25.

Oil Cedar—Oil of the leaf is dull and easy with demand light. Held unchanged at $1.15 a pound spot. Oil of wood is quiet but steady at 60c@65c a pound and not in large supply.

Oil Citronella—Extremely dull with little business passing except in a small way. Drums are quoted at 35c a pound for spot Ceylon oil but this can undoubtedly be shaded according to reports. Bottles range up to 50c. Java oil is dead and quotations practically without meaning at $1.00.

Oil Cloves—Weaker and lower on the spot at $1.40 a pound for cans although held in some quarters at $1.45 and $1.50. The spice is still displaying signs of lower tendency in price and receiving little support from buyers.

Oil Coriander—Generally held at $20.00 a pound on the spot with demand routine and confined to small lots.

Oil Cubebs—Quiet and steady at $7.75@$8.00 a pound. The decision on the lots of berries awaiting release by Customs authorities, may affect the price of the oil one way or the other.

Oil Eucalyptus—Has held at 60c for many months past but under pressure of new imports recently arrived, has slid off to 55c a pound for U.S.P. goods on spot in cases. Offered more freely and cheaper from Australia as the end of the consuming season approaches here.

Oil Geranium—All grades at all prices to meet consumers needs. Cheap adulterated African oil can be had as low as $6.00 while good quality ranges up to $7.50@$8.00. Bourbon $7.00@$7.50 and Turkish $4.25.

Oil Juniper Berries—Can be had in weak hands at $2.50 spot although generally quoted at $2.75. Shipment about $2.00 c.i.f.

Oil Lavender—Easy but unchanged with U. S. P. material available at $7.00 a pound on the spot ranging up to $9.00 for high ester material. Aspic spot is generally named at $1.20@$1.25 a pound although reports indicate that $1.10 might be done on firm business in one quarter.

Oil Lemon—The situation is still unsettled but appears to be steadying down gradually, and slowly emerging from the chaos into which it was thrown by the crash in prices. A very good volume of buying for future delivery, March-May, at 65c up to 70c laid down New York, has been noted. Spot prices are unchanged but slightly firmer under better demand. Best for regular brands in agents hands is 80c ranging up to $1.00 a pound. One or two distress lots may be picked up at 70c@75c but the quantity is reported reduced.

Oil Lemongrass—Weak with demand at a standstill. Generally quoted at $1.75 a pound but can be bought at $1.50 and possibly lower on firm business.

Oil Limes—Spot expressed oil of limes is in smaller supply, stocks having been materially reduced without replenishment. No quotation was heard under $4.50 a pound spot and firm thereat. Distilled oil at 90c is dull.

Oil Orange—The general aspect of the orange oil situation here shows a somewhat firmer feeling among dealers. Demand has shown an improvement but not yet sufficient to send prices up. Furthermore Sicily holds large stocks of orange which tend to offset any stiffening here. Spot Sicilian is held without change at $3.00 a pound inside and quite firm thereat. Quoted up to $3.50. West Indian is scarce on spot and in very fair demand at $2.75.

Oil Peppermint—Openly quoted prices show no change but reports from buying sources indicate that some sellers are going under the market to get business. Held here at $4.25 a pound for natural oil and easy with demand dull. U.S.P. oil is quoted at $5.00 but intimations indicate that $4.75 can be done.

Oil Petit Grain—New shipments of South American petit grain which are about due to reach this market will undoubtedly cause a drop in values on the spot. Now quoted at $4.00 a pound with demand absent. French petit grain quiet at $8.00@$10.00 as to dealer.

Oil Sandalwood—The cheaper import cost resulting from the sharp reduction last week of the London prices by the representative of the syndicate, bringing the import cost down to $7.20 c.i.f., has resulted in a further **decline of spot prices to $9.00 a pound for U.S.P. goods** here. West Indian held at $5.00.

Oil Sassafras—Easier at $1.50 a pound on larger offers from the country for natural oil. Artificial at 70c.

Oil Spearmint—Easy and quiet at $5.75 with demand confined to small proportions.

Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin—Weak and in small demand. Available down to $5.00 a pound. Held by makers at $5.10@$5.25.

Methyl Salicylate—Manufacturers are generally quoting 45c a pound for cans. Goods in resale hands can be bought down to 41c a pound, standard make.

ESSENTIAL OIL PRICES AT MARSEILLES

Marseilles, France, Feb. 7.—Little business is being transacted in essential oils. Prices are as follows:

	Francs
Geranium	160
Vetiver, Bourbon	230
Ylang, Bourbon, 1st quality	280
Ylang, Bourbon, 2nd quality	200
Vervaine	47
Citronella	14
Sandalwood	300
Petit grain	130
Cinnamon oil	60
Patchouli	520

The production of essence of lavender in the Lower Alps seems about to take a new lease on life. Small distillers of the essence in this department which produces annually about 15,000 kilos have just formed a syndicate, which has for its purpose direct relations with the consumers of France and foreign countries.

The Aroma Club will hold a luncheon on Thursday, Feb. 24, at the Lion D'Or restaurant, 59 West 24th street, at 12:30 p.m. A paper on "Intangible Assets with Reference to Excess and War Profit Taxes" will be discussed. The club is located at 116 West 39th street. Joseph Byrne is secretary.

MUST DISCLOSE FLAVORING FORMULA

Thomas E. Lannen, secretary of the Extract Manufacturers Association, who has been in Washington in the interest of the National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors, has issued a letter to the trade concerning alcohol permits for manufacturers of flavoring materials. He says:

"Last year the ruling was to the effect that all that a manufacturer of soda water flavors selling directly to the trade needed to do was to state on his application for a permit the name of the soda water flavor and the percentage of alcohol. But within the last year a practice has grown up on the part of manufacturers of soft drink flavors, none of whom belong to our association of selling these flavors through retail grocery stores, instead of selling them directly to the bottlers or soda fountain dispensers. Furthermore, a great many so-called soft drink flavors are given such names as "Brandy Flavor," "Rum Flavor," "Whiskey Flavor," and sold through the grocery trade and other retail stores instead of directly to the trade.

"The officials in Washington do not know who are members of our association and who are not, and because of the practice of these other people, explained to me that they were compelled to make a ruling requiring practically the entire formula to be given in making applications for renewal of permits.

"Consequently all of our members will be required to give their formula in making applications for a renewal of permit, except as follows: A manufacturer has the right to give only the names of those ingredients which, in his opinion, make his product unfit for use for beverage purposes. But you can see that this is practically no concession whatever. The real effect of the new ruling is that the formula must be given.

"In the meantime our members will be permitted to purchase alcohol on their old permits."

DR. RUDDIMAN JOINS MILLIKEN & CO.

Dr. E. A. Ruddiman, former dean of the School of Pharmacy at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and the author of several widely used text books on pharmacy, has joined the staff of John T. Milliken & Company, St. Louis. He will head the department of standards and research. The appointment of Dr. Ruddiman was made by J. D. Gillis, who became general manager of the Milliken Company January 1. Mr. Gillis was general manager of the American Chemical Products Company of New York and formerly sales manager of the Minneapolis Drug Company and is well known in the trade.

Dr. Ruddiman's experience in the field of chemistry covers a period of more than thirty years of activity. He is an authority on incompatibilities which is the subject of one of the principal works from his pen. Dr. Ruddiman is now an active member of the revision committee of the United States Pharmacopoeia and an officer in the American Pharmaceutical Association. Dr. Ruddiman is the author of "Incompatibilities in Prescriptions," "Ways in Pharmacy," "Manual of Materia Medica" and "Theoretical and Practical Pharmacy."

Commissioner of Internal Revenue William M. Williams is sending an announcement to collectors relative to a specially denatured alcohol formula, as follows: "The following formula, to be known as specially denatured alcohol Formula No. 31-C, is hereby authorized in the manufacture of tooth paste: To every 100 gallons of pure ethyl alcohol add 33 pounds citric acid U.S.P., and 33 pounds menthol U.S.P."

Rubin Sussman, perfumery, at 17 Clinton street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,100, and assets of $2,421, of which $2,000 is represented by stock.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 446

INSECT FLOWERS SCARCE IN LONDON

Coriander Seed and Cumin Firmer—Lower Prices Announced on Peru Balsam, Tolu, Clove Oil, Cod Liver Oil, Cream Tartar, Ergot, Senega Root and Turpentine

(*Special Cable to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Feb. 23.—Little business has developed this week in drug and chemicals. Insect flowers are very scarce. Quotations are firmer on coriander seed and cumin.

Prices are easier on creosote carbonate, bay oil, hexamine, linseed oil, pepper, pimento, and tartaric acid.

Lower quotations are announced for Peru balsam, tolu, clove oil, cod liver oil, cream tartar, ergot, senega root, lycopodium and turpentine.

London, Feb. 12 (By Mail)—There is more enquiry in the domestic trade than there has been for some time, but export orders are as yet small. It is understood that the Government is about to introduce a bill to prohibit importation of any chemical products without special license. This measure would tell against German competition and tend to sustain values of many goods in our market, which have lately shown a disposition to slump.

Apomorphine is lower, makers having reduced hydrochloride crystals to 45s per oz.

Bichromates—The leading makers have reduced their prices for potash to 1s 1d per lb. and for soda to 10d per lb., both less 5 per cent, delivered.

Camphor, refined—Japanese 2½ lb. slabs are about 3d per lb. lower, being now offered at 4s 6d on spot.

Citric acid is noticeably firmer, at from 2s 5d to 2s 6d per lb. from dealers.

Cloves continue easier, on a basis of 1s per lb. for fair Zanzibar.

Cocaine is easier than when we last reported on it, hydrochloride being now offered at 13s 6d per oz.

Cocoa butter is again lower, English being quoted at 1s 6d per lb., in not less than ton lots.

Farina is easier, at 26s per cwt. for No. 1 Japanese on spot. A good supply of fine Dutch is being offered here, at 23s on spot.

Glucose is cheaper, at 37s 6d per cwt., duty paid, for American water white liquid, landed.

Menthol is quiet and easier, at 23s 6d to 24s per lb., on spot for Kobayashi and Suzuki.

Platinum—The market tone is firmer, with rather more business, although refiners are still asking fancy prices.

Saltpetre—English refiners have reduced their prices by £3 per ton, making crystals 63s, granulated 62s, and powdered 64s per cwt., in lots of 1 or 2 cwts.

Sandalwood oil—The Mysore Government agents have made a further reduction of 7s 6d per lb. on P.B. quality, now quoting 37s 6d for 5 cases, or 38s per lb. for less quantity.

Senega root has been easier this week, being obtainable at about 5s per lb. on spot.

Shellac has declined about 30s per cwt., closing on basis of 320s for usual standard T.N. orange.

Sulphonal is again lower, and can now be bought at 19s 6d per lb., on spot.

Vanillin has been reduced by makers, and is offered on spot at about 42s 6d per lb.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	$4.866	$3.895
France (franc)	.193	.073
Italy (lira)	.193	.037
Germany (mark)	.238	.017
Japan (yen)	.499	.486
Spain (peseta)	.193	.142
Holland (guilder)	.402	.343
Belgium (franc)	.198	.077
Switzerland (franc)	.198	.164
Norway (crown)	.268	.180
Sweden (crown)	.263	.226
Denmark (crown)	.263	.186
Argentina (peso)	.424	.350
Brazil (milreis)	.279	.153
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong)	.789	.493
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.082	.665
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	.720
Russia (ruble)	.515	.005

OBJECT TO CANADIAN ALCOHOL LAW

Montreal, Canada, Feb. 23—Manufacturers of extracts and perfumes, adopted a resolution at a meeting, last week, asking the provincial Government to vest in the new Commission the authority now held by the Governor-in-Council to issue permits for the purchase of alcohol for such industrial purposes direct from the distillers.

Under the new law the sale of pure alcohol is entirely in the hands of the provincial Government. With such a law the Government would naturally buy from the distillers and sell to the users, at a profit. In the past the manufacturers of this province have been able to buy their supplies direct from the distillers, as still do the similar manufacturers in Ontario and other provinces. It was claimed that the result of the proposed legislation, as it stands would mean a discrimination against the Montreal manufacturers of goods with an alcoholic base as compared with their competitors in other provinces, which would give the others a very substantial lead.

ITALIAN OLIVE OIL PRICES

Florence, Feb. 4.—Collection of olives still continues in Tuscany, and the small quantities of olive oil produced is kept mostly by the producers themselves for their own consumption. The olives remaining long on the trees do not yield the best quality of oil. The quality of the oil in general is very good. In southern Italy the oils of good quality are offered from lire 1,300 to lire 1,600 per 100 kilos, despite the unique price of lire 1,100 fixed by the Italian government, that no one maintains, and which, in some cases, serves as a means for passing products of second or third class as the best, while worth only lire 900 or even lire 700. Through a Royal decree the exportation of olive oil is allowed from Italy on condition that a corresponding quantity of foreign pure olive oil be imported.

CAUSTIC SODA FIRM IN TOKYO

Tokyo, Japan, Jan. 20.—The price of caustic soda is yen 6.50 per hundred pounds and the market is very firm in anticipation of an increase in the import duty requested by alkali manufacturers. Carbolic acid is quoted at yen 25. Soda ash is yen 5.30 per 100 pounds.

Venezuela has been removed from the list of countries to which exportations of narcotics are prohibited, according to the Treasury Department. The removal was made because of a communication received from Venezuela stating that a decree had been signed by the President of Venezuela allowing narcotics to be imported.

BRITISH PRICES ON COAL-TAR PRODUCTS

Compiled by the Secretary of the British Chemical Trade Association

London, Feb. 9.—Although the market in coal-tar products and intermediates continues generally quiet a slightly better tone is noticeable. Aniline oil, 1s 8d per lb. drums extra, remains unchanged with market quiet. Aniline salt, 1s 9d per lb. casks free. Only small business with prices unchanged. Beta-naphthol, about 2s 3d per lb. casks free. Continues quiet and unchanged. Paranitraniline, 6s 6d to 6s 9d per lb., casks free, remains fairly steady with only small business on the market. "H" acid, 9s 6d per lb. casks free. Quotations steady at this figure but there is very little enquiry. Benzol, pure, 3s 4d; 90 per cent, 3s; 50 per cent, nominal, per gallon in drums. Toluol, pure 3s 10d; commercial 3s 6d per gallon in drums, fairly steady with only small enquiry. Xylol, pure, 5s, commercial, 4s per gallon in drums.

Creosote oil, 1s 2d per gallon drums extra; supplies plentiful with very little demand; quotations not steady. Carbolic acid crystals, 7½d to 8d per lb. in drums with over-casks. An unsteady market with foreign material offering at the lower figure, only small demand. Cresylic acid, crude, 2s 6d; dark, 95%, 3s 3d; pale straw, 97-99%, 3s 6d per gallon in drums. Values are not firm and show a slight tendency to ease off a little. Naphthaline, crude, £10 to £18; flakes £38; crystals, £37; powder, £38; balls, £50; candles, £50; tablets, £50 per ton and casks free. Prices are firmer and the market seems brighter.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

34343—A merchant in Egypt desires to purchase soaps of all kinds, particularly borax, carbolic, cottonseed oil, olive oil, tar, and soft soaps. Cash to be paid against shipping documents through banks in New York. No reference offered.

34345—An inquirer in Mexico who plans to manufacture eau de cologne and other toilet waters, desires to obtain suitable bottles for this purpose, with name blown in the glass. Quotations are requested f.o.b. Mexico City. No reference offered.

34315—An importing firm in England desires to purchase or secure an agency for the sale of chemicals for use in tanning leather and rosin. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Indian port. Payment to be made against documents at destination of goods. References.

34317—A mercantile company in Italy desires to secure an agency from firms making chemical products for soap, refined paraffin in sheets, colophane, turpentine oil in tin cans, white caustic soda, 76/77; olein; silicate of soda, double, 140 per cent; bone fat in water, 97/98 per cent; peanut oil for fuel; white beef tallow, quality 43/44. No references offered.

34332—A commercial agent in Turkey desires to secure the representation of manufacturers for the sale of chamois leather, caustic soda, soda ash, potash carbonate, colophony, soda silicate, oil and artificial grease for soap making, and colors for printing. No reference offered.

34338—A trading association in The Netherlands desires to secure an agency for the sale in Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine Provinces of tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, manganese, titanium, vanadium, strontium, chromium, uranium, thorium, zirconium, selenium, palladium, cerium, and other rare earths. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Antwerp. Reference.

34362—A firm of merchants in France desires to receive catalogues of thermometers, barometers, and scientific apparatus for laboratories. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

34388—A tannery firm in Poland desires to purchase 50 carloads dry quebracho extract, 25 carloads of dry myrobolan extract, 25 carloads of liquid chestnut-wood extract, a carload of sumach-tree extract, 30 carloads of liquid oak-wood extract, 200 carloads of oak bark, 200 carloads of red fir bark, 10 carloads of chrome alum, ½ carload of aniline dye, a carload of hydrochloric acid, 3 carloads of whale oil, and 3 carloads of Danish tallow. Correspondence should be in Polish, German, or French.

BRITISH HEAVY CHEMICAL PRICES

Compiled by the Secretary of the British Chemical Trade Association

London, Feb. 9.—Business seems quiet with values unsteady and, in some instances, inclined to ease off still further. Good stocks are offering. Export business is decidedly bad. Acetic acid has been in little demand with good stocks available. Prices are easy at about £59 for 80% pure and £68 for glacial. Fair supplies of alum are offering in single bags at £19 to £19 10s per ton, but the demand is very small. Acetone British Government specification is nominally at £100 per ton. There is no demand. Arsenic is not being asked for. Fair supplies are available on a weak market at £58 for best white powdered.

Bleaching powder in hardwood casks is only enquired for occasionally and remains quoted at about £22 per ton. Borax is a very quiet market. Spot makers' prices (for home trade only) remain unchanged at (spot) £39 per ton for crystals and £40 for powdered. Makers' crystals £38; powdered £39 per ton.

Lithopone has experienced quite a good demand and prices are well maintained at £32 per ton for 30% Red Seal continental material and £38 for Green Seal. Oxalic acid is livening up with quotations steadier at about 1s 2d per lb. Good supplies available.

Potassium bichromate is still selling only in very small lots; prices are maintained with difficulty at 1s 2d to 1s 3d per lb. Makers' price remains at 1s 3d per lb. Potassium carbonate has eased off and spot lots are now offering around about £60 per ton. Makers' price reduced to £50 per ton. Potassium chlorate is dragging on the market; spot parcels offering at 6½d per lb. Makers' price unchanged at same figure. Potassium caustic, 88-92 per cent, is practically a dead market, spot lots offering at about £63 per ton. Makers' price £55 per ton. Permanganate of potash continues unsettled with quotations varying from 2s upwards. A moderate business is passing. Makers' price now reduced to 2s 3d per lb. Potassium prussiate is nominally quoted, there being no business for spot lots; yellow at 1s 3d per lb and red at 2s 8d. Makers' prices now 1s 4d and 2s per lb. respectively.

Saltcake is moving to a little extent and values are maintained at last week's figure of £12 upwards per ton in bulk f.o.b. Makers' price, for home trade only, remains at £9 10s per ton.

Soda ash (58% light alkali) a few spot lots are offering at about £10 per ton f.o.b. in single bags, but there is only small demand. Makers' price, for home trade only, maintained at £8 10s per ton. Sodium bichromate is unusually quiet; spot lots of small size offering at about 8½d to 9d per lb. Makers' price still maintained at 10½d. American material for prompt shipment is offering at 8d per lb. c.i.f. U.K. and continent.

Caustic soda 70-72 per cent material is being enquired for now and again, some small spot parcels offering at about £23 per ton f.o.b. Makers quote £24 10s per ton and American products are offering prompt shipment at approximate figure c.i.f. U.K. and continent. Sodium Cyanide remains very steady but in small demand at 1s per lb. per 100% basis, makers' price f.o.b. Sodium nitrate (refined) 96%, is again offered by makers at a slightly reduced figure of £22 per ton f.o.b. Liverpool. Spot parcels are about the same figure, but there is but very little enquiry. Sodium nitrite remains unchanged with offering by makers at £54 per ton. The market is quiet. Sodium sulphide (concentrated) 60-66% is now quoted by makers at the lower figure of £30 per ton. Some spot lots of 60-62% solid in drums are offering at about £30 per ton, but the demand is not good.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

EXPLANATION

Prices current quoted herein are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages of the customary trading unit of weight or measure. Re-sale prices are quoted when second-hands are a factor in the market.

The price range (two sets of figures, e. g., .16-.19) indicates either prices for different quantity orders, or else that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices. All price ranges are inclusive.

All quotations are made on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces or American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—.833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
1 Liter—.264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H_2O) weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 Kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals		
Acetyl-salicylic .... lb.	.60	.73
Benzoic, from gum............. lb.	—	—
U.S.P., ex toluene .... lb.	—	.70
Boric cryst., bbls.............. lb.	.14¼	.15½
Powdered, bbls. .... lb.	.14¾	.15½
Butyric Tech., 60 p.c.......... lb.	—	.90
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs. lb.	.10	.15
1-lb. bottle .... lb.	.26	.28
5-lb. bottle .... lb.	.23	.24
50 to 110-lb. tins........... lb.	.19	.20
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot... lb.	—	.27
Crude, 25 p.c.............. gal.	.30	.32
Chromic, U.S.P. .... lb.	1.15	1.25
Chrysophanic .... lb.	2.75	3.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.......... lb.	—	.47
Powdered .... lb.	—	.48
Second Hands .... lb.	.45	.47
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes		
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.......... lb.	.20	.22
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk........... lb.	1.30	1.35
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.... lb.	—	2.50
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c. pure.... lb.	.50	.52
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150........ oz.	—	.19
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals		
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c..... lb.	2.40	2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c............... lb.	.60	.65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.......... lb.	—	.60
U.S.P., IX .... lb.	—	.70
Molybdic, C.P. .... lb.	—	4.00
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals		
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals		
Nitro Muriatic .... lb.	.20	.22
Oxalic, cryst., bbls........... lb.	.17	.20
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates		
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr.U.S.P. lb.	.27	.28
50 p.c. tech.................. lb.	.18	.19
Pyrogallic, resublimed ..... lb.	1.95	2.00
Crystals, bottles .... lb.	1.55	1.60
Salicylic Bulk, U.S.P......... lb.	.21	.28
Sulfuric, C.P. .... lb.	—	.06
Sulfurous .... lb.	.02½	.03
Tannic, U.S.P. .... lb.	1.20	1.30
Tartaric, Crystals, U.S.P..... lb.	—	.39
Powdered, U.S.P. .... lb.	—	.39
Second Hands, Cryst....... lb.	.30	.33
Powdered .... lb.	.35	.36

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk.... lb.	.26	.40
Acetphenetidin .... lb.	1.60	2.25
Adeps Lanae, See Lanolin		
Albumen, Egg, edible......... lb.	.50	.55
Alcohol 190 proof, U.S.P.... gal.	5.00	5.10
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof. gal.	5.10	5.20
Second Hands, U.S.P.. gal.	4.90	5.10
For Export, U.S.P.... gal.	.60	.65
Wood ref., 95 p.c............ lb.	1.28	1.30
97 p.c. .... lb.	1.33	1.35
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c.. gal.	1.20	1.30
Pure .... gal.	1.63	1.65
Denatured, Complete ...... gal.	.60	.63
Second Hands .... lb.	.50	.52
Aloin, U.S.P., powd.......... lb.	.95	1.00
Amidopyrine .... lb.	6.00	6.50
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.. lb.	.65	.70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P..... lb.	3.75	4.00
Bichromate, C. P............ lb.	.95	1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk....... lb.	—	.50
Carb.Dom.U.S.P.kegs, powd lb.	.12	.14
Chloride, U.S.P. .... lb.	.10	.12
Hypophosphite .... lb.	1.65	1.70
Ichthyolate (as to brand).. lb.	1.50	5.00
Iodide .... lb.	—	4.30
Oxalate, Pure .... lb.	.70	.75
Persulfate .... lb.	.95	1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic) .... lb.	.40	.42
Salicylate, U.S.P. .... lb.	.60	.65
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums. gal.	3.50	3.75
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) .... lb.	.16	.17
Needle Powder .... lb.	.06	.06½
Antipyrine, bulk .... lb.	1.50	1.60
Apomorphine Hydrochlor. ⅛s oz.	—	13.05
Arecoline Hydrobromide .... oz.	27.00	27.50
Argols, red .... lb.	.07	.08
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals		
White, See Heavy Chemicals		
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P...... lb.	—	4.85
Aspirin .... lb.	.60	.73
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz.v. oz.	9.00	18.50
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz.v...... oz.	7.00	12.50
Barbital .... oz.	—	1.75
Barium Carb. prec., pure.... lb.	.10	.12
Dioxide .... lb.	—	.23
Iodide .... lb.	—	5.15
Nitrate .... lb.	.10½	.12
Bay Rum		
Denatured Salicy. Acid... gal.	—	3.40
Denatured, quinine .... gal.	3.90	4.00
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)		
Benzonaphthol .... lb.	4.00	4.50
Berberine Hdchl. .... lb.	—	34.00
Acid Sulfate .... lb.	—	31.00
Neutral sulfate .... lb.	—	35.00
Bismuth Metallic .... lb.	2.30	2.50
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P..... lb.	—	5.20
Citrate, U.S.P. .... lb.	—	2.50
Oxychloride .... lb.	—	2.75
Salicylate .... lb.	—	1.90
Subbenzoate .... lb.	—	3.20
Subcarbonate, U.S.P. ...... lb.	—	2.55
For X-ray Diagnosis...... lb.	—	3.10
Subgallate .... lb.	—	2.40
Subiodide .... lb.	—	4.30
Subnitrate .... lb.	—	2.35
Subsalicylate .... lb.	—	2.45
Tannate .... lb.	—	2.40
Borax, in bbls., crystals..... lb.	.07	.07½
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs... lb.	.07½	.08
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.		
Bromine, purified .... lb.	—	.40
Bromoform .... lb.	—	3.00
Cadmium Bromide, crystals.. lb.	1.22	1.25
Iodide .... lb.	—	4.30
Metal sticks .... lb.	1.40	1.45
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk....... lb.	6.50	6.75
Second Hands .... lb.	6.00	6.25
Hydrobromide .... lb.	6.75	7.00
Citrated, U.S.P. .... lb.	—	4.90
Phosphate .... lb.	9.50	10.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate.... lb.	1.75	1.80
Hypophosphites .... lb.	.80	.85
Iodide .... lb.	—	4.00
Phosphate, Precip. .... lb.	.18	.19
Sulfocarbolate .... lb.	.65	.70

CLASSIFICATION

Items are classified into divisions based upon industrial and trade use and, within these divisions, are arranged alphabetically. The order follows roughly the order of the market reports in the text pages and the running heads at the top of the page serve as a ready index.

Fine Chemicals — medicinal, photographic, CP reagent acids and chemicals, except synthetic aromatics.

Heavy Chemicals — industrial and metallurgical acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Coal-Tar Products—crudes and intermediates.

Oils—the fatty oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Crude Drugs—the natural botanical products sold through the drug trade, further subdivided according to class.

Essential Oils — include the oleoresins and are followed by the synthetic aromatic chemicals.

Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.blk. lb.	—	1.00
16's in 1-lb. carton....... lb.	—	1.05
24's in 1-lb. carton....... lb.	—	1.07½
32's in 1-lb. carton....... lb.	—	1.09
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs. lb.	.75	.80
Crude, Chinese .... lb.	.50	.55
Monobromated, bulk .... lb.	2.00	2.50
Caramel .... gal.	.95	1.05
Carmine, No. 40.............. lb.	5.25	5.50
Casein, C.P. .... lb.	—	.35
Technical .... lb.	.15	.16
Castor Oil, AA bbls.......... lb.	.11	.12
Cerium Oxalate .... lb.	.60	.65
Chalk, Precip., light......... lb.	.02¾	.03¼
Heavy .... lb.	.02¼	.02½
Drop .... lb.	—	.02¼
Charcoal, Willow, Powd..... lb.	.07	.08
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, 25 lb. jars. 100 lb. lots lb.	—	1.01
Chloroform, U.S.P. .... lb.	.40	.43
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals.. oz.	—	.93
Sulfate .... oz.	.55	.60
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals... oz.	—	.54
Sulfate .... oz.	—	.30
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.... oz.	—	9.00
Gran., Powd. .... oz.	—	9.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk........... lb.	.26½	.27
Fingers, cases .... lb.	.34	.37
Codeine, Alk., 10 oz. bulk.... oz.	—	8.40
Hydrobromide .... oz.	—	6.70
Nitrate .... oz.	—	7.55
Phosphate .... oz.	—	6.30
Sulfate .... oz.	—	6.70
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd...... bbl.	30.00	35.00
Norwegian .... bbl.	30.00	35.00
Collodion, U.S.P. .... lb.	.30	.31
Corn Syrup .... lb.	.02¾	.03¼
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury		
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Cream Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.. lb.	.30	.35
Powdered, 99 p.c............ lb.	.30	.35
Creosote, U.S.P. .... lb.	.60	.65
Carbonate .... lb.	2.50	3.00
Cresol, U.S.P. .... lb.	.18	.21
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.		
Dover's Powder, U.S.P....... lb.	—	2.25
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials.. ea.	—	2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. ..... oz.	—	30.00
15 gr., vials .... ea.	—	1.35
Epsom Salt, see Mag. Sulfate		
Eserine Sulfate .... oz.	41.00	42.50

Fine Chemicals

Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk	lb.	—	.20
Washed, bulk	lb.	—	.36
Nitrous, conc.	lb.	—	1.10
U.S.P., 1880, bulk	lb.	—	.43
Anaesthesia, bulk	lb.	—	.24
Ethyl Acetate, pure	gal.	—	1.05
Chloride	lb.	.55	.65
Ethyl Methyl Ketone	lb.	.13	.14
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals			
Formaldehyde	lb.	—	.20
Second Hands	lb.	.17¾	.18½
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.50	1.55
Glycerin			
C. P. drums, bbls. extra	lb.	.19½	.20
Cans	lb.	.21	.22
Dynamite, drums incl.	lb.	.17	.17½
Saponification, loose	lb.	.13	.13½
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	.12	.12½
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	5.00	5.50
Carbonate	lb.	4.50	5.50
Haarlem Oil, dom.	gross	—	3.25
Imported	gross	—	5.50
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.00	1.10
Hydrastine, Alkaloid	oz.	20.00	23.50
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	23.50
Sulfate	oz.	—	23.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	**gross**	9.25	9.50
8-oz. bottles	**gross.**	14.25	14.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	19.50	19.75
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	1.70	1.80
Hyoscine Hydrobromide	oz.	25.00	40.00
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid	oz.	25.00	32.50
Sulfate	oz.	25.00	32.50
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.			
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	—	3.75
Tincture, U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	4.25	4.50
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	6.00
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	—	.99
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.84
Green scales, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.89
Chloride, cryst. (ferric)	lb.	.12	.13
Iodide	lb.	—	3.75
Syrup, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	—	.30
Oxalate, scales	lb.	—	.95
and Ammonium, cryst.	lb.	—	.63
and Potassium	lb.	—	.73
and Sodium, cryst.	lb.	—	.58
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.89
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.94
Metallic, Reduced	lb.	—	.80
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	.13	.14
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.17	.19
Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII.	lb.	—	3.05
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass	lb.	.28	.30
Powdered	lb.	.55	.60
Sticks	lb.	.50	.52
Comp. Powder	lb.	.21	.24
Lithium Carbonate	lb.	—	1.50
Citrate	lb.	—	2.50
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	lb.	.15	.16
Technical, bbls.	lb.	.10	.11
Blocks, cases, 1, 2, 4 ozs.	lb.	.20	.22
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	3.30
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.25	1.35
Oxide	lb.	.60	.65
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	2.15
Salicylate	lb.	—	.50
Sulfate-Eps. Salt. Tech.	100 lbs.	1.75	2.00
U.S.P.	100 lbs.	2.50	3.00
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	3.00	3.10
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	1.85	1.95
Iodide	lb.	4.65	6.00
Sulfate, crystals	lb.	.20	.22
Menthol, Crystals	lb.	4.40	4.50
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	ea.	47.00	50.00
Bisulfate	lb.	—	.58
Blue Mass	lb.	—	.59
Powdered	lb.	—	.61
Mercury Blue Oint., 30 p.c.	lb.	—	.59
50 p.c.	lb.	—	.77
Citrine Ointment	lb.	—	.49
Calomel, Amer.	lb.	—	1.00
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	.90
Powdered Granular	lb.	—	.85
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	3.15
Red	lb.	—	3.25
Yellow	lb.	—	3.15
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	1.10
Powdered	lb.	—	1.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	1.25
Powdered	lb.	—	1.30
With chalk	lb.	—	.59
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	5.00	5.25
Milk, powdered	lb.	.15	.16
Mineral Oil, white	gal.	1.00	1.50
Morphine, Acet., 25-oz. in 5s.	oz.	—	5.30
Hydrobromide, 25-oz. in 5s.	oz.	—	5.30
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. in 5s.	oz.	—	5.30
Sulfate, 25-oz. in 5s.	oz.	—	5.30
Diacetyl. Alk., 10 oz., ⅛s.	oz.	—	9.40
Diacetyl Hydcl. 10 oz., ⅛s.	oz.	—	8.50
Ethyl Hydcl. 10 oz., ⅛s.	oz.	—	9.95
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	7.50
Granular	lb.	—	8.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	8.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	1.55
Pancreatin	lb.	4.25	4.50
Papain	lb.	3.50	3.75
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.10	3.60
Paraformaldehyde	lb.	.67½	.72½
Pepsin Powd., U.S.P.	lb.	3.50	4.00
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	—	.07
Cream White	lb.	—	.09½
Lily White	lb.	.16	.16½
Snow White	lb.	.18	.19
Phenolphthalein	lb.	1.60	1.65
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	.35
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	9.00
Piperazine Hydrate	oz.	1.30	1.35

Fine Chemicals

Podophyllin	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Potassium acetate	lb.	.55	— .60
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.22	— .23
Bisulfate	lb.	.40	— .45
Bromate	lb.	.65	— .70
Bromide Crystals, bulk	**lb.**	—	— .47
Granulated	**lb.**	—	— .45
Second Hands	lb.	.18	— .20
Carbonate, U.S.P.	**lb.**	.50	— .52
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)	lb.	—	— .50
U.S.P. purified	lb.	—	— .40
Chlorate	lb.	.08	— .18
Chromate, cryst. yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	**lb.**	—	— .50
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.40
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	1.85	— 1.90
Guaiacol Sulfonate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.35	— 1.40
Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Lactaphosphate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Nitrate, see Saltpetre			
Oxalate	lb.	.66	— .70
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .46
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Sulfate, C.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	—	— 1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles		7.00	— 7.25
5 gr. bottles		1.50	— 1.60
Pumice Stone	lb.	.02½	— .05
Pyridin	gal.	2.75	— 3.00
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .70
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .78
Second Hands, Java	oz.	.62	— .64
Second Hands, Jap	oz.	.62	— .63
Second Hands, Amer	oz.	.66	— .68
Bisulfate, 100-oz. tins	**oz.**	—	— .70
Japanese	**oz.**	—	— .65
Alkaloid	**oz.**	—	— 1.05
Acetate	**oz.**	—	— 1.05
Benzoate	**oz.**	—	— 1.05
Citrate	**oz.**	—	— 1.05
Dihyd'chloride	**oz.**	—	— 1.05
Quinine Dicarbonate	oz.	—	— 4.50
Ethyl Carbonate	**oz.**	—	— 2.00
Hydrochloride	**oz.**	—	— .96
Japanese	**oz.**	—	— .90
Hypophosphite	**oz.**	—	— 1.05
Phosphate	**oz.**	—	— .96
Salicylate	**oz.**	—	— .96
Quinidine Alk., crystals, tins	**oz.**	—	— 1.07
Sulfate, tins	**oz.**	—	— .71
Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Technical, See Intermediates			
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	.27	— .29
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.27	— .29
Rosewater, triple	gal.	—	— 1.50
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	1.65	— 2.75
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	1.65	— 2.75
Salicin, bulk	lb.	6.50	—10.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.75	— .90
Saltpetre, Double ref. bbls.	lb.	.09¾	— .12¾
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	—85.00
Powdered	lb.	—	—85.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .23
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots	oz.	.40½	— .41½
Nucleinate	**oz.**	.35	— .50
Proteinate	**oz.**	—	— .40
Colloidal	**oz.**	—	— 2.00
Soap, Castile, white pure	**lb.**	.20	— .25
Conti's	lb.	—	— .26
Powd., U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.37	— .39
Green, U.S.P.	lb.	.08½	— .09
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	**lb.**	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.	lb.	.65	— .75
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls	**lb.**	—	— .02¾
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	**lb.**	—	— .43
Second Hands	lb.	—	— .30
Cacodylate	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Caustic, U.S.P., See Sod. Hydroxide			
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.			
Crystals, c.b., 10	**lb.**	.13	— .14
Granular, c.b., 10	**lb.**	—	— .18
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Sodium Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst. VIII	lb.	—	— .70
Granular, U.S.P., gran. IX	lb.	—	— .85
Cyanide 95-98, see Heavy Chemicals			
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Hydroxide, U.S.P., 10-lb. can	**lb.**	—	— .22
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Iodide, bulk	**lb.**	—	— 3.55
Oxalate	lb.	.58	— .65
Peroxide	**lb.**	.35	— .40
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	**lb.**	.08½	— .09
Recryst.	**lb.**	.14	— .15
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.31	— .33
Sulfate (Glauber's Salt)	cwt.	1.85	— 2.00
Sparteln Sulfate	oz.	1.00	— 1.50
Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk.	**lb.**	—	— .50
Carbonate, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.60
Nitrate, Kegs	lb.	.15	— .16
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Strychnine Alkd., cryst	**oz.**	1.85	— 1.95
Acetate	**oz.**	—	— 1.95
Hypophosphite	**oz.**	—	— 2.15
Hydrochloride	**oz.**	—	— 1.95
Nitrate	**oz.**	—	— 1.95
Sulfate, crystals, bulk	**oz.**	—	— 1.55
Sugar of Milk, Powder	lb.	.22	— .24
Cartons, 1 lb.	lb.	.28	— .30
Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.41	— .42
Sulfonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Sulfonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Sulfur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.15	— 2.70
Flour, 100 p.c. pure	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.15
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.65
Precip., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .22½
Lac Sulfur	lb.	—	— .10
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.37	— .37½
U.S.P.	lb.	.42½	— .43
Talcum, Amer.	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
Purified	100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.50

Heavy Chemicals

Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.63	— .65
Theobromine Alkaloid	lb.	7.70	— 8.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	— 8.75
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—10.60
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals			
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls	lb.	.50	— .52
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Tribromphenol	lb.	—	— .90
Trional	oz.	.52	— .53
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.16	— .18
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls	lb.	.15	— .16
Stearate	lb.	.29	— .35
Sulfate, U.S.P.	lb.	.09¼	— .09½

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS

Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.50
56 p.c., bbls	100 lbs.	6.00	— 7.00
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l.	100 lbs.	10.20	—10.95
80 p.c., bbls., pure.	100 lbs.	11.00	—11.75
Glacial, bbls. & cbys.	100 lbs.	13.35	—14.10
Second Hands	100 lbs.	10.50	—11.00
Hydrobromic com., 40 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .42
Pure, 40 p.c.	lb.	.50	— .52
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.08	— .09
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.13	— .14
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.14	— .15
Lactic. 22 p.c.	lb.	.04½	— .05
50 per cent pure	lb.	—	— .35
Technical	lb.	—	— .15
80 p.c. tech.	lb.	—	— .22
Mixed, Nitric	unit	.10	— .11
Sulfuric	unit	.01	— .01¼
Muriatic, 18 deg. cbys.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 2.25
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.85	— 2.50
22 deg. carboys	110 lbs.	2.10	— 2.75
Acid, Muriatic, Pure cbys.			
18 deg.	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
20 deg.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.50
22 deg.	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.07	— .08
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .08¼
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech.	lb.	.18	— .19
Syrupy, 65 p.c.	lb.	.30	— .32
Pyroligneous, Tech.	gal.	.12	— .12½
Sulfuric, Tank carlots			
60 deg., f.o.b. wks	ton	11.00	—16.00
66 deg., f.o.b. wks	ton	20.00	—21.00
20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wks	ton	23.00	—25.00
30 p.c. oleum	ton	—	—37.50
60 p.c. oleum	ton	—	—75.00
Sulfurous com.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, Tech.	lb.	.65	— .80

Acetone	lb.	.13	— .14
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled	lb.	.45	— .50
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Ground	lb.	.04¾	— .05
Powdered	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Chrome	lb.	.15	— 16
Potash lump	lb.	.05½	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.06	— .06½
Ground	lb.	.07	— .07½
Chrome	lb.	.14	— .15
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	.04	— .05
Anhydrous	lb.	.45	— .60
Sulfate Iron free	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.00
Commercial	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.22	— .25
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .31
Ammonium Bifluoride	lb.	.26	— .45
Imported	lb.	.26	— .28
Ammonia Carbonate	lb.	.08	— .10
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.	lb.	.07¾	— .09¾
20 deg.	lb.	.06¼	— .08¼
18 deg.	lb.	.05¾	— .07¾
16 deg.	lb.	.05¼	— .07¼
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.10	— .12
Nitrate	lb.	.08	— .10
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.09	— .09½
Granulated, white	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Imported	lb.	.07½	— .08
Lump	lb.	.17	— .19
Sulfate, dbl. bags f.a.s.	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.35
Dom., Single bags.	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.10
Antimony chloride, liq.	lb.	.16	— .18
Anhydrous	lb.	.50	— .55
Oxide	lb.	.08	— .08½
Sulfide, Crimson	lb.	—	— .60
Golden No. 1	lb.	—	— .35
Vermillion	lb.	—	— .55
Arsenic, white	lb.	.09	— .10½
Red	lb.	.12	— .14
Barium, chloride	ton	85.00	—87.50
Imported	ton	65.00	—75.00
Binoxide	lb.	.23	— .25
Carbonate works	ton	85.00	—90.00
Imported, natural	ton	—	—65.00
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	29.50	—30.00
Blanc Fixe, dry wks	ton	—	—100.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b.wks.	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.00
Export, F.A.S.	100 lbs.	—	— 4.00
Second Hands, Spot.	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Second Hands, wks.	100 lbs.	—	— 2.60
Bromine, Purified wks.	lb.	—	— .40
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.05
Carbide	lb.	.04½	— .05
Carbonate	100 lbs.	1.40	— 2.00
Chloride, solid, f.o.b.N.Y.	ton	—	—28.75
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—35.75
Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—35.75
Anhydrous	lb.	.14	— .15
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.08	— .15
Carbon bisulfide	lb.	.08½	— .09
Carbon black	lb.	—	— .18
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.12	— .12½
Cobalt Oxide	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.27	— .28
Cyanide	lb.	.50	— .63
Oxide	lb.	.17½	— .18
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.28	— .33
Sulfate	100 lbs.	5.50	— 6.50
Imported	100 lbs.	5.50	— 6.00

Heavy Chemicals

Copperas, wks.	100 lbs.	1.00 — 1.25
Ferric Chloride, crys.	lb.	.10½— .11
Liquid, 40 deg.	lb.	.07 — .07½
Ferrous Chloride, crys.	lb.	.05½— .06½
Flake White	lb.	.16½— .17½
Fluorspar, Powdered	ton	30.00 —35.00
Acid Grade, f.o.b. mines	ton	22.50 —25.00
Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines	ton	16.00 —17.00
Imported	ton	35.00 —40.00
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	— — —
Refined	gal.	5.25 — 5.75
Lead Acetate, white cryst.	lb.	.15 — .15½
White Cakes	lb.	.14½— .15
Granulated	lb.	.14¾— .15
Brown Cakes	lb.	.13⅝— .14⅛
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.22 — .25
Paste	lb.	.11 — .13
Nitrate	lb.	— — .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.08¾— .09
Red, American	lb.	.09¼— .09½
Sulfate, basic white	lb.	.07¼— .07½
White, Basic Carb., Amer.		
dry	lb.	.08 — .08½
in Oil	lb.	.10½— .13
Lithopone	lb.	.06 — .07
Lime, hydrate	lb.	.03 — .03½
Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00 — 2.05
Sulfur solution	gal.	.15 — .20
Magnesite	ton	72.00 —75.00
Magnesium Sulfate, tech.	100 lbs.	2.25 — 2.75
Imported	100 lbs.	— — 1.75
Shipment	100 lbs.	— — 1.25
Carbonate, tech.	lb.	.10½— .12
Chloride, fused	ton	— —45.00
Manganese Chloride	lb.	.20 — .21
Dioxide, crude	ton	60.00 —65.00
Sulfate	lb.	.20 — .22
Nickel oxide	lb.	.40 — .45
Salts, single	lb.	.14 — .16
double	lb.	.13 — .15
*Nitre Cake, bulk	ton	7.00 — 7.50
Orange Mineral	lb.	.14 — .14¼
Paris Green	lb.	.32 — .33
Phosphorus red	lb.	— — .50
Yellow	lb.	— — .35

Phosphorus Oxychloride	lb.	.45 — .50
Sesquisulfide	lb.	— — .42½
Trichloride	lb.	.60 — .65
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	4.25 — 4.50
True Dental	bbl.	4.35 — 4 60
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.16 — .18
Second Hands	lb.	.10½— .12
Imported	lb.	.12 — .14
70-75%	lb.	.12 — .13
Sticks, U.S.P.	lb.	.40 — .50
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.13¾— .14
Binoxalate, tech.	lb.	.50 — .55
Carbonate, 80-85 p.c.	lb.	.12 — .13
Hydrated	lb.	.09 — .10
*85-90 p.c.	—	— — —
90-95 p.c.	lb.	.11 — .11½
96-98 p.c.	lb.	.12 — .12½
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.18 — .18½
Powdered, American	lb.	.18 — .18⅓
Imported	lb.	.08½— .09
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	unit	1.40 — 1.50
Metabisulfite	lb.	.41 — .42
Perchlorate	lb.	.19 — .20
Permanganate, Com'l	lb.	.48 — .50
U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals		
Prussiate, red	lb.	.45 — .47
Yellow	lb.	.29 — .31
Sulfate	unit	2.15 — 2.25
Salt, tech.	ton	— —17.00
Salt Cake, bulk	ton	— —35.00
Saltpetre	lb.	.09¾— .12¼
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light	100 lbs.	2.10 — 2.20
58 p.c. basis, 48 wks.	100 lbs.	1.72½— 2.05
Dense, 58 p.c. bags	100 lbs.	— — 2.25
58 p.c. basis, 48 wks.	100 lbs.	1.82½— 2.15
Caustic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.70 — 3.80
Basis, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	— — 3.50
Ground, 76 p.c. wks.	100 lbs.	5.00 — 5.25
Flake, works, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.00 — 5.25
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.06½— .07½
Bichromate	lb.	.08½— .09
Bicarbonate	100 lbs.	2.50 — 3.05
Bisulfite, Powd.	lb.	.06 — .06½
*Bisulfate, bulk	ton	7.00 — 7.50
Carbonate Sal. bbls.	100 lbs.	2.00 — 2.25
Chlorate	lb.	.10 — .11

Sodium Chloride, tech.	ton	— —17.00
Cyanide, 96-98 p.,c.	lb.	.28 — .30
Imported, 120 p.c.	lb.	.17 — .18
73-76 p.c.	lb.	.23 — .25
Fluoride	lb.	.14½— .15
Hydrosulfite	lb.	.85 — 1.00
Hyposulfite, Crys., bbls.	100 lbs.	3.75 — 4.25
Granulated	100 lbs.	4.00 — 4.75
Nitrate, crude	100 lbs.	2.75 — 2.80
Double refined	lb.	.05¼— .06¼
Nitrite	lb.	.06 — .07
Peroxide	lb.	.35 — .38
Phosphate (tri) ref.	lb.	.06½— .07
di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.08½— .09
Technical	lb.	.04½— .05
Mono-Sodium, ref.	lb.	.25 — .30
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.15 — .16
Silicate, 60 deg.	100 lbs.	3.12½— 3.50
40 deg.	100 lbs.	1.60 — 2.00
Sulfide, 60 p.c.	lb.	.07 — .08
30 p.c. crystals	lb.	.04 — .04⅛
Sulfite	lb.	.03½— .05
Sulfate, Gl'b salt	100 lbs.	1.85 — 2.00
Thiocyanate	lb.	.80 — .85
Strontium Nitrate	lb.	.15 — .16
Carbonate	lb.	.29 — .30
Sulfur Chloride, red	lb.	.07 — .08
Yellow	lb.	.06 — .07
Sulfur Dioxide liq. cyl.	lb.	.08 — .09
Sulfur, crude	ton	20.00 —25.00
Flour Com'l., bbls.	100 lbs.	1.45 — 2.00
Roll, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.00 — 2.60
Flowers, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25 — 3.05
Sulfuryl Chloride	lb.	— — .25
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.37 — .38
Tin, bichloride	lb.	.19 — .21
Crystals	lb.	.30 — .31
Oxide	lb.	.45 — .47
Whiting	100 lbs.	1.15 — 1.75
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.16 — .18
Chloride, Fused	lb.	.08 — .12
Granulated	lb.	.13 — .13½
Cyanide	lb.	.45 — .47
Oxide, French	lb.	.11¼— .13¼
American	lb.	.08¼— .11
Sulfate	lb.	.03½— .04

Coal-Tar Intermediates

Coal-Tar Crudes

Anthracene 80-85 p.c.	lb.	.75	— 1.00
40-45 p.c.	lb.	.12	— .18
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	.30	— .36
90%	gal.	.28	— .34
Carbazol	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Straw, 97-9 p.c.	gal.	.95	— 1.05
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .21
Creosote oil	gal.	.20	— .30
Dip. oil	gal.	.37½	— .40
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.10	— .11
Flake	lb.	.09	— .10
Second Hands	lb.	.08	— .09
Phenol, Gov't Surplus	lb.	.12	— .17
Open Market	lb.	.10	— .11
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00	—18.00
Solvent naphtha		.28	— .34
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.36¼	— .40
50 p.c.	gal.	.52½	— .56
Toluene, pure	gal.	.30	— .36
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range	gal.	.45	— .50½
5 deg. dist. range	gal.	.50	— .55½
2 deg. dist. range	gal.	.60	— .65½

Intermediates

Acid 1, 2, 4	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	2.20	— 2.50
Technical	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Acid B	lb.	—	— 2.25
Acid Benzoic, tech	lb.	.60	— .65
Acid Broenner's	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Acid Chloroacetic, tech	lb.	.50	— .60
Acid Cleves	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Acid Gamma	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Acid H	lb.	1.25	— 1.65
Acid Laurent's	lb.	.50	— .60
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Acid Monosulfonic F (delta)	lb.	—	— 2.75
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	—	— .75
Refined	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Acid Nevile & Winther's	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Acid Phthalic	lb.	.40	— .45
Anhydride	lb.	.55	— .70
Acid Picramic	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Acid Picric	lb.	.30	— .45
Acid Salicylic, tech	lb.	.22	— .23
Acid Sulfanilic crude	lb.	.32	— .34
Acid Tobias	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Acetanilide, tech.	lb.	.28	— .30
p-Aminoacetanilide	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	— 1.25
p-Aminophenol	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Hydrochloride	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
o-Aminophenol	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Aniline Oil, (drums extra)	lb.	.22	— .28
Aniline Salt	lb.	.26	— .28
Anthraquinone Subl.	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Paste, 25 p.c.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bayer's Salt	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	—	— .50
Second Hands	lb.	—	— .45
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Benzidine Sulfate	lb.	.80	— .90
Benzoyl chloride	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Benzylchloride, 95-97	lb.	.26	— .30
Bromobenzene	lb.	.60	— .65
Chlorobenzene	lb.	.14	— .16
Chlorhydrin	lb.	—	— 2.50
Diaminophenol	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Dianisidine	lb.	6.00	— 6.20
o-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	— .20
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	— .25
Dichlorobenzene, mixed	lb.	.07½	— .08
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Dimethylaniline, drums ext.	lb.	.55	— .60
Dimethylsulfate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.33	— .34
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.30	— .32
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.33	— .35
Dinitrotoluene	lb.	.25	— .28
Diphenylamine	lb.	.60	— .76
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	.70	— .75
Ethyl Chloride	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
"G" Salt	lb.	.80	— .90
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Methyl Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Michler's Ketone	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Monochlorobenzene	lb.	.14	— .16
Monoethylaniline	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Refined	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.34	— .45
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.38	— .43
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Sublimed	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
m-Nitroaniline	lb.	.95	— 1.00
p-Nitroaniline	lb.	.95	— 1.15
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.80	— .85
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.13	— .15
o-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.35	— .40
p-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.35	— .37
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.30	— .35
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	— .80
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	— .80
m-Nitro-p-toluidine		3.25	— 3.50
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb.	3.65	— 4.00
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	lb.	—	— —
Nitrotoluene-s, Mixed	lb.	.16	— .18
o-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.22	— .23
p-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.90	— 1.10
p-Phenetidin	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.75	— 2.20
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Phosgene	lb.	.45	— .50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	.55	— .70
"R" Salt	lb.	.85	— .90
Resorcinol, Technical	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Sodium o-Chloro-p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.25	— .30
Sodium Metanilate	lb.	1.40	— 1.46
Sodium Naphthionate	lb.	.75	— .80
Sodium Picramate	lb.	.90	— .94
Sodium p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.08	— .10

Coal-Tar Colors

Schaeffer's Salt	lb.	— — .80
o-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
p-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	.60 — .65
p-Toluene Sulfonchloride	lb.	.20 — .25
Tolidine	lb.	1.40 — 1.70
Sulfate	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Toluidine, Mixed	lb.	.45 — .50
o-Toluidine	lb.	.27 — .30
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.25 — 1.70
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	.75 — .80
Xylidine	lb.	.45 — .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	.90 — 1.10
Blue	lb.	1.00 — 3.60
Brown	lb.	1.25 — 2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50 — 3.50
Green	lb.	2.70 — 4.00
Orange II	lb.	.70 — .80
Orange III	lb.	.60 — .75
Red	lb.	1.30 — 2.00
Scarlet	lb.	.85 — 1.25
Violet	lb.	1.60 — 6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	— — 2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Erythrosin	lb.	7.50 — 8.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G	lb.	4.00 — 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	1.15 — 1.20
Indigotin, conc.	lb.	2.50 — 3.00
Indigotin, paste	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Naphthol Green	lb.	— — 1.95
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75 — 7.25
Orange, R. G.	lb.	.60 — 1.00
Orange, Y conc.	lb.	.70 — .85
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	7.00 —10.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Scarlet 2R	lb.	.85 — .90
Tartarzin, Dom.	lb.	1.20 — 1.80
Uranine	lb.	10.00 —11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	— — 5.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Sky Blue, conc.	lb.	— — 3.00
Sky Blue, 5BX	lb.	— — 2.00
Blue 2B	lb.	.70 — 1.00
Brown R	lb.	1.65 — 1.80
Brown G	lb.	1.55 — 1.70
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75 — 2.50
Fast Black	lb.	— — 7.50
Fast Pink	lb.	3.50 — 4.00
Fast Red	lb.	2.35 — 2.50
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50 — 2.25
Yellow	lb.	2.00 — 3.50
Violet con't	lb.	1.10 — 2.00
Benzopurpurin, 10 B	lb.	3.00 — 3.50
Benzopurpurine, 4 B	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Chrysophenin, Dom.	lb.	2.00 — 2.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	.90 — 1.10
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	5.00 — 5.25
Geranin	lb.	8.75 — 9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00 — 8.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70 — 1.00
Blue	lb.	1.25 — 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65 — 2.00
Scarlet	lb.	1.00 — 1.75
Yellow	lb.	1.25 — 1.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.90 — .95

SULFUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.20 — .30
Blue	lb.	.70 — 1.35
Brown	lb.	.35 — .45
Green	lb.	1.00 — 2.00
Yellow	lb.	.90 — 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	5.00 — 5.50
Alizarin, medium	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	— — 2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb.	10.00 —12.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	1.55 — 1.90
Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Alizarin Yellow G	lb.	.85 — 1.00
Alizarin Yellow R	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Chrome Black. Dom.	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Chrome Blue	lb.	1.00 — 2.00
Chrome Brown	lb.	1.40 — 1.65
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	1.50 — 3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Chrome Yellow	lb.	.65 — 1.00
Gallocyanin	lb.	2.80 — 3.50

BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue, conc.	lb.	6.00 — 6.50
Auramine O	lb.	2.50 — 3.25
Auramine OO	lb.	4.15 — 4.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	.70 — .90
Bismarck Brown G	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Brilliant Green Crystals	lb.	3.50 — 4.00
Chrysoidin R	lb.	.75 — .90
Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.75 — .85
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.00 — 6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals	lb.	8.00 — 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	.85 — .95
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	4.00 — 4.50
Fuchsin Base	lb.	4.00 — 4.50
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Methyl Violet, 3B	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Methyl Violet, 6B	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	— — .70
Nigrosine, water sol., blue	lb.	— — .60
Phosphine G., Domestic	lb.	7.00 —10.00
Rhodamine B. ex. con't	lb.	16.00 — 20.00
Safranine	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Victoria Blue B	lb.	5.00 — 5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	6.00 — 6.50
Victoria Blue, crys	lb.	6.00 — 6.50
Victoria Green	lb.	2.50 — 5.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00 — 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00 — 8.00
Violamine R & B	lb.	— — 6.00

Dyestuffs

Natural Dyestuffs

Annatto, fine	lb.	.30 — .31
Seed	lb.	.04 — .05
Carmine No. 40	lb.	5.75 — 5.80
Cochineal	lb.	.60 — .62
Gambier, see tanning.		
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	— — 2.25
Oudes	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Guatemala	lb.	1.75 — 1.85
Kurpahs	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Madras	lb.	.85 — .95
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25 — .27
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.14 — .15
Chinese	lb.	.16 — .17
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.		
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08 — .08¼
Aleppy	lb.	.07½— .08

Dyewoods

Barwood	lb.	.05½— .06¼
Camwood, chips	lb.	.15 — .19
Fustic, sticks	ton	37.00 —38.00
Chips	lb.	.04 — .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.06½— .07
Logwood Sticks	ton	30.00 —40.00
Chips	lb.	.03 — .05
Quercitron Bark, see tanning		
Red Saunders	lb.	.12 — .13

Dye Extracts

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.

Archil, Double	lb.	.20 — .23
Triple	lb.	— — .19
Concentrated	lb.	.24 — .27
Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning		
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15 — .18
Liquid	lb.	.11 — .13
Tablet	lb.	.13 — .14
Cudbear, French	lb.	— — —
English	lb.	.24 — .26
Concentrated	lb.	— — —
Flavine	lb.	.90 — 1.25
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.21 — .30
Crystals	lb.	.25 — .35
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.11 — .15
Gall	lb.	.23 — .25
Hematine Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.12 — .14
Crystals	lb.	.23 — .30
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.20 — .30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.15 — .23
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.11 — .15
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg	lb.	.09 — .16
Crystals	lb.	— — .20
Persian Berries	lb.	.40 — .42
Quebracho, see tanning.		
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07½— .08½
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.12 — .16

Miscellaneous Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg, edible	lb.	.48 — .62
*Technical	lb.	.40 — .42
Blood, imported	lb.	— — —
Domestic	lb.	.40 — .42
Prussian blue	lb.	.80 — .85
Soluble	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Spray yolk	lb.	.30 — .35
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.11 — .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12 — .14
100-lb. tins	lb.	— — .13¼
520-lb. casks	lb.	— — .12¾
Carload lots	lb.	— — .12

Dextrins and Starches

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	3.85 — 4.33
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lb.	3.55 — 4.03
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.09 — .10
Starch, Powd. bags	100 lbs.	2.68 — 3.16
Pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.58 — 3.06
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.05 — .05½
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.05 — .05¾
Tapioca flour, high grade	lb.	.05½— .06
Medium grade	lb.	.03½— .04
Low grade	lb.	.02¾— .03

Tanning Woods

Algarobilla	ton	— — —
Divi Divi	ton	35.00 —37.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00 —18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	72.00 —75.00
Bark, S. A	ton	67.00 —70.00
Myrobalans, J1	ton	30.00 —35.00
J2	ton	25.00 —30.00
B1	ton	33.00 —35.00
B2	ton	30.00 —33.00
R2	ton	25.00 —30.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00 —23.00
Ground	ton	— —25.00
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	— —10.00
Ground	ton	20.00 —25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. ton	ton	— —70.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	60.00 —65.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.	ton	35.00 —37.00
Beard, 40 p.c.	ton	50.00 —52.00
Wattle Bark	ton	70.00 —75.00

Fatty Oils

Tanning Extracts

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls., f.o.b. wks	lb.	.03¼ — .03½
Decolorized, 25 p.c. bbls	lb.	.09¼ — .09¾
Powdered, 60 p.c.	lb.	.09 — .09½
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan liq.	lb.	.09½ — .10½
Common	lb.	.07½ — .08
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.10 — .12
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works	lb.	.05½ — .05¾
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.04¼ — .04½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb	.08 — .08¼
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.09½ — .10
Liquid. 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.06½ — .07½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07½ — .08
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.12 — .12½
Substitute, liq, 23-25 p.c.	lb.	.07 — .07½
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06¾ — .07
Tanks	lb.	.06¼ — .06½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.	lb.	.04 — .04½
Barrels	lb.	.04½ — .05
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.05 — .05½
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary	lb.	.05½ — .06
Clarified	lb.	.06 — .07
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks	lb.	.01 — .01¼
Powd., 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.02½ — .02¾
Sumac, liquid,	lb.	.07 — .09

Animal and Fish Oils

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	— — .50
Domestic, prime	gal.	— — —
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl	30.00 —35.00
Norwegian	bbl.	30.00 —35.00
Degras, American	lb.	.05 — .05¼
English	lb.	.06½ — .06¾
Neutral	lb.	— — —
Herring	gal.	— — .50
Horse	lb.	.07¼ — .08
Lard prime	gal.	— — 1.20
Off prime	gal.	— — 1.00
No. 1	gal.	— — .82
Extra, No. 1	gal.	— — .87
No. 2	gal.	— — .80
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	— — .48
Yellow, bleached	gal.	— — .50
Extra, bleached, winter	gal.	— — .52
Blown	gal.	— — .55
Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.	gal.	.28 — .30
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	— — 1.55
30 deg., cold test	gal.	— — 1.40
40 deg., cold test	gal.	— — 1.25
Prime	gal.	— — .95
Oleo, Oil	lb.	.11 — .13½
Red Distilled	lb.	— — .07½
Saponified	lb.	— — .08
Sod	gal.	.53 — .55
Sperm bleached winter		
38 deg., cold test	gal.	— — 1.73
45 deg., cold test	gal.	— — 1.68
Stearic Acid, single pressed	lb.	.11½ — .12
Double pressed	lb.	.12½ — .13
Triple pressed	lb.	.13½ — .14
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.92 — .93
Whale, natural winter	gal.	— — .85
Bleached, winter	gal.	— — .90
Crude, tanks, Coast	lb.	.03¾ — .04¼

Greases, Lards, Tallows

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	— — .06½
Yellow	lb.	— — .04¾
Brown	lb.	— — .04
House	lb.	— — .04½
Lard City	lb.	.12¾ — .13
Compound	lb.	.10½ — .11
Stearine, lard	lb.	— — .16
Oleo	lb.	— — .08¼
Tallow, edible	lb.	— — .08
City, Special	lb.	— — .06

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.07 — .07½
City Fancy	lb.	.06¾ — .07
Prime Packers	lb.	.06¼ — .06½
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.06 — .06¼
"B" White	lb.	.05 — .05½
Yellow	lb.	.04¼ — .04½
Brown	lb.	— — .04
Bone	lb.	.03¾ — .04
House	lb.	.03¾ — .04
Stearine, prime Oleo	lb.	.07¼ — .07½
Lard leaf	lb.	— — .11

Vegetable Oils

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.10 — .11
Cases	lb.	.11 — .12
No. 3	lb.	.09 — .09½
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	.09½ — .10
Coast, bbls.	lb.	.08 — .08¼
Coconut Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.10¾ — .11
Tanks, Spot	lb.	.09¾ — .10
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	.12 — .12½
Tanks	lb.	.11 — .11¼
Manila, tanks, coast	lb.	.07½ — .07¾
Edible	lb.	.14 — .14½
Copra, Pacific Coast	lb.	.05 — .05¼
Corn, refined, bbls	lb.	.11 — .11½
Crude Tanks Shipping pt.	lb.	.06½ — .07
Barrels	lb.	.08 — .08½
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in buyers' tanks	lb.	.05¼ — .05½
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.	lb.	.07 — .08¾
*White	lb.	— — —
Winter yellow	lb.	.10¾ — .11½

Oils, Naval Stores, Fertilizers

Linseed, raw car lots......gal.	.67	— .70
5 barrel lots..................gal.	.70	— .73
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots......gal.	.72	— .75
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots gal.	.73	— .76
Raw tanks ....gal.	.58	— .60
English, Shipments, bbls..gal.	.58	— .62
Olive, denatured ....gal.	1.95	— 2.10
Edible ....gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Foots ....lb.	.11	— .11½
Palm Lagos, casks............lb.	.07½	— .08
*Benin ....lb.	—	— —
Niger ....lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Palm Kernel, domestic.......lb.	.11	— .11½
Imported ....lb.	.10	— .10½
Peanut Oil, refined ....lb.	.11½	— .12
Crude, f.o.b. mills tanks....lb.	.07¼	— .07½
Oriental, coast, tanks......lb.	.07	— .07¼
Crude, Bbls., spot..........lb.	—	— —
Perilla, coast tanks..........lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Bbls., N. Y..................lb.	.10	— .11
Poppy Seed ....gal.	—	— 3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd bbls........gal.	1.10	— 1.12
Tanks Coast ....lb.	.11¾	— .12
Blown, bbls. ....gal.	1.15	— 1.20
*Sesame, domestic, edible..gal.	1.90	— 2.00
*Imported ....lb.	—	— —
Soya Bean, tanks, Coast, Feb.lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Futures ....lb.	.04¼	— .04½
New York, bbls., crude....lb.	.07	— .07½
Edible ....lb.	.09	— .09½
Walnut, Crude ....lb.	.14	— .15

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	—	— —
f.o.b. New Orleans	—	— —
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	30.00	—35.00
Columbia	—	— —
New Orleans ....ton	—	— —
*Corn Cake ....short ton	—	— —
Meal Chicago ....short ton	—	— —
Linseed cake, dom....short ton	—	—39.00
Linseed Meal ....short ton	—	—42.00

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls..gal.	—	— .56
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls. ....gal.	—	— —
Destructive distilled, bbls.gal.	—	— —
Pitch, Prime ....bbl.	8.50	—11.00
Rosins, B	—	— 7.00
D	—	— 7.00
E	—	— 7.00
F	—	— 7.00
G	—	— 7.00
H	—	— 7.00
I	—	— 7.00
K	—	— 7.00
M	—	— 7.00
N	—	— 7.00
WG	—	— 7.25
WW	—	— 7.50
Rosin Oil, first run..........gal.	—	— .48
Second run ....gal.	—	— .52
Tar, kiln-burnt ....bbls.	14.50	—16.00
Retort ....bbl.	14.75	—15.50

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate, Single & dble bags ....100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.25
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y...unit	—	— 5.10
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw.ton	—	—45.00
Cyanamide wks. ....unit	—	— 4.50
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b. works ....unit	—	— 4.00
Nitrate Soda ....100 lbs.	2.75	— 2.80
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago ....unit	—	— 4.00
Phosphate Rock—		
Florida pebble, 68 p.c....ton	11.00	—11.50
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c......ton	15.00	—15.50
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c..unit	1.40	— 1.50
Sulfate ....unit	—	— 2.15

Metals

Tin Straits ....cwt.	—	—32.25
Banca ....cwt.	—	— —
American, pure ....cwt.	—	— —
99 p.c. pure..............cwt.	—	— —
Copper Prime Lake........cwt.	—	— 13.25
Electrolytic ....cwt.	—	—13.12½
Casting ....cwt.	—	— 12.50
Lead Amer. S. & R. Co....cwt.	—	— —
Open Mkt. Price..........cwt.	4.65	— 4.90
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment...cwt.	—	— —
Prompt ....cwt.	—	— 5.50
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese.cwt.	—	— 5.25
Aluminum, 98-99% Virgin.cwt.	24.00	—25.00
98-99% Remelted ....cwt.	—	— —
Remelted No. 12..........cwt.	—	— —
Powdered ....cwt.	—	—37.00
Magnesium, 99 p.c............lb.	—	— 1.25
Manganese ore ....unit	.35	— .40
Nickel Ingot ....cwt.	—	—41.00
Shot ....cwt.	—	—43.00
Electrolytic ....cwt.	—	—45.00
Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)		
Cadmium ....lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Cobalt ....lb.	—	— 4.50
Mercury ....flask	48.00	—50.00
Platinum, pure ....oz.	—	—65.00
Iridium ....oz.	—	—300.00
Palladium ....oz.	65.00	—70.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit		
Wolframite, Chinese	—	— 3.25
Bolivian	—	— 3.50
Scheelite, Amer.	—	— 3.25
Japanese	—	— 3.00
Silver ....oz.	—	— .99¼
Foreign ....oz.	—	— .60¾

Crude Drugs

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, No. 1	lb.	.55	— .56
No. 2	lb.	.50	— .52
No. 3	lb.	.40	— .43
Agaric, white	lb.	—	— 1.65
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.32	— .33
Sweet	lb.	.36	— .37
Meal	lb.	—	— .35
Ambergris, black	oz.	—	— 8.00
Grey	oz.	—	—25.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.15	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.95	— 1.25
Burgundy Pitch, Dom	lb.	.05	— .06
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.70	— .75
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Russian, whole	lb.	—	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.75
Castoreum	lb.	—	— 4.00
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.06	— .07
Wood, powdered	lb.	.04	— .05
Civet	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Colocynth, Apples	lb.	.35	— .37
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.34	— .36
Spanish Apples	lb.	—	— —
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.20	— .22
Jewelers, large	lb.	.80	— .85
Small	lb.	.80	— .85
French	lb.	.20	— .22
Dragon's Blood, Mass	lb.	.30	— .35
Reeds	lb.	.90	— .95
Ergot, Russian	lb.	—	— —
Spanish	lb.	.65	— .75
Grains of Paradise	lb.	.26	— .28
Guarana	lb.	.80	— .85
Honey Calif.	lb.	.12	— .14
Hops, N. Y., prime	lb.	.30	— .35
Pacific Coast, prime	lb.	.30	— .35
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)			
Russian	lb.	—	—10.00
*Kamala	lb.	—	— 5.00
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.09	— .10
Leeches	C.	4.50	— 6.00
Lupulin	lb.	—	— 1.50
Lycopodium	lb.	—	— 4.00
Manna, large flake	lb.	—	— .85
Small flake	lb.	.45	— .46
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.12	— .13
Irish, Bleached	lb.	.10	— .11
Musk, pods, Cabardine	oz.	17.00	—18.00
Tonquin	oz.	26.00	—28.00
Grain, Cab	oz.	26.00	—27.00
Tonquin	oz.	40.00	—42.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals			
Nutgalls, Chinese	lb.	.27	— .29
Aleppy	lb.	.24	— .26
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.12	— .12½
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .19
Poppy Heads	lb.	—	— 1.50
Quassia Chips	lb.	.08½	— .09
Sandalwood, Chips	lb.	.50	— .55
Ground	lb.	.60	— .62
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.28	— .29
Storax, liquid, tech	lb.	—	— 1.25
Gen., U.S.P.	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	—	— .07
Kegs	per keg	5.25	— 5.50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	2.00	— 2.25
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Artificial	lb.	.13	— .14
Spirits see Naval Stores.			

*Nominal

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.25	— .26
South American	lb.	.35	— .38
Fir, Canada	gal.	—	—14.00
Oregon	gal.	1.65	— 1.75
Peru	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Tolu	lb.	.45	— .50

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.30	— .35
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	— .21
Barberry	lb.	—	— .65
Bayberry	lb.	.17	— .18
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.48	— .50
of Tree	lb.	.30	— .35
Buckthorn	lb.	.12	— .15
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.14½	— .17
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.45	— .46
Siftings	lb.	.30	— .32
Chestnut	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Cinchona, quills	lb.	.45	— .46
Broken	lb.	.35	— .42
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
Broken	lb.	.40	— .45
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.11	— .12
Cotton Root	lb.	.35	— .37
*Cramp (true)	lb.	—	— .60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	—	— .15
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	—	— .10
Elm, Select, bdls.	lb.	.75	— .80
Grinding	lb.	—	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Fringe Tree	lb.	.45	— .50
Hemlock	lb.	.07	— .08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	— .10½
Mezereon	lb.	—	— .15
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .08½
White	lb.	.08	— .08½

*Nominal

Crude Drugs

Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.12 — .13
Sweet	lb.	.09 — .10
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.27 — .28
Northern	lb.	.27 — .28
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.18 — .20
of Fruit	lb.	.18 — .20
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.23 — .25
Select	lb.	.34 — .35
Simaruba	lb.	— — .25
Soap whole	lb.	.10½— .11
Cut	lb.	.16 — .18
Crushed	lb.	.14 — .14½
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.85 — .90
of Tree	lb.	.35 — .36
Willow, Black	lb.	.06 — .06½
White	lb.	.15 — .16
White Pine Rossed	lb.	.06 — .06½
White Poplar	lb.	.04 — .04½
Wild Cherry—		
Thin Green Rossed	lb.	.19 — .20
Thick Rossed	lb.	.12 — .13
Thin Natural	lb.	.10 — .12
Thick Natural	lb.	.07 — .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08 — .09

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	— — .20
Cassia Fistula	lb.	— — .12
Castor	lb.	.03 — .03½
St. Ignatius	lb.	.38 — .40
St. John's Bread	lb.	.05 — .08
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	— — 1.50
Para	lb.	— — 1.50
Surinam	lb.	— — 1.00
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	3.75 — 4.50
Cuts	lb.	3.00 — 3.50
Bourbon	lb.	1.75 — 2.50
South American	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Tahiti, Yellow Label	lb.	1.25 — 1.50
Green Label	lb.	1.25 — 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.25 — 1.30
XX	lb.	1.35 — 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.30 — 1.40
Fish	lb.	.18 — .19
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.45 — .50
Juniper	lb.	.03¾— .04
Laurel	lb.	.08 — .10
Poke	lb.	— — .20
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12 — .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.22 — .23
Sloe	lb.	.20 — .22

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.15 — .16
Borage	lb.	.35 — .40
Calendula Petals	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Chamomile German	lb.	.26 — .28
Hungarian true	lb.	.26 — .28
Hungarian style	lb.	.25 — .26
Roman	lb.	— — .16
Clover Tops	lb.	.11 — .12
Dogwood	lb.	.17 — .18
Elder	lb.	.50 — .55
Insect, open whole	lb.	.40 — .45
Closed whole	lb.	.46 — .55
Powder		
Flowers and stems, 50 p.c.	lb.	.35 — .36
100 p.c. Pure	lb.	.50 — .55
Kousso	lb.	— — .60
Lavender	lb.	.25 — .26
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.20 — .21
Without Leaves	lb.	.38 — .40
Malva, blue	lb.	.60 — .65
*Black	lb.	.50 — .60
Mullein	lb.	— — 1.00
Orange	lb.	1.25 — 1.30
Poppy, red	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Rosemary	lb.	.60 — .65
Saffron, American	lb.	.70 — .72
Valencia	lb.	12.00 —12.25
Tilia (see Linden)		

*Nominal

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	— — .75
Cape	lb.	.11 — .12
Curacao, cases	lb.	.08½— .09
Socotrine, whole	lb.	.50 — .55
*Ammoniac, tears	lb.	— — —
Powdered	lb.	— — —
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.27 — .28
Seconds	lb.	.25 — .26
Sorts Amber	lb.	.09 — .11
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.21 — .25
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Powdered	lb.	— — 2.50
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	.80 — 1.00
Sumatra	lb.	.29 — .30
Camphor, ref., See fine chem. list		
Catechu	lb.	.11 — .12
Chicle	lb.	— — .85
Damar	lb.	.20 — .21
Euphorbium	lb.	— — .22
Powdered	lb.	— — .50
Galbanum	lb.	— — 1.35
Gambier	lb.	.07½— .08
Gamboge	lb.	1.30 — 1.35
Guaiac	lb.	.42 — .45
Hemlock	lb.	.83 — .90
Kino	lb.	— — .50
Mastic	lb.	.55 — .60
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.65 — .68
Sorts	lb.	.60 — .65
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.14 — .15
Tears	lb.	.16 — .18
Opium, See fine chem. list		
Sandarac	lb.	.40 — .45
Spruce	lb.	— — 1.00
Storax, Tech. cases, See Misc'l. Drugs		
Thus	lb.	.10 — .10½
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	3.75 — 3.90
Seconds	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Powdered	lb.	1.75 — 2.00

Crude Drugs

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	—	—
Diamond "I"	lb.	—	—
Fine Orange	lb.	.70	.75
Second Orange	lb.	.70	.75
T. N.	lb.	.55	.56
Button	lb.	.85	.90
Regular bleached	lb.	.55	.60
Bone dry	lb.	.70	.75

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	—	.55
Balmony	lb.	.15	.17
Bay, true	lb.	—	—
Belladonna	lb.	.28	.30
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.11	.12
Buchu, short	lb.	1.60	1.85
Long	lb.	—	—
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	—	3.00
American	lb.	—	.20
U.S.P.	lb.	—	.35
Catnip	lb.	.12	.13
Chestnut	lb.	.06	.07
Chiretta	lb.	.25	.26
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—
Truxillo	lb.	.40	.45
Coltsfoot	lb.	.09	.11
Conium	lb.	.25	.28
Corn Silk	lb.	.08	.08½
Damiana	lb.	.15	.16
Deer Tongue	lb.	.09	.10
Digitalis	lb.	.20	.21
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	.08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.13	.14
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.11	.12
Henbane, German	lb.	—	—
Russian	lb.	.25	.26
Henna	lb.	.19	.20
Horehound	lb.	.11	.11½
Jaborandi	lb.	.32	.34
Laurel	lb.	.03½	.05
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	.10
Liverwort	lb.	.30	.33
Lobelia	lb.	.50	.55
Matico	lb.	.21	.23
Marjoram, German	lb.	.25	.26
French	lb.	.15	.16
Motherwort Herb	lb.	.16	.17
Pennyroyal	lb.	.10	.15
Peppermint, American	lb.	—	.30
Pichi	lb.	.10	.12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.18	.19
Plantain	lb.	.12	.14
Pulsatilla	lb.	.75	.80
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	.11
Rose, red	lb.	.50	.60
Rosemary	lb.	.07	.07½
Rue	lb.	.35	.40
Sage, Dalmatian	lb.	.07½	.09½
Greek	lb.	.07	.07½
Spanish	lb.	.07	.07½
Savory	lb.	.14	.15
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	.80
Half Leaf	lb.	—	.30
Siftings	lb.	.15	.17
Tinnevelly	lb.	.15	.20
Pods	lb.	.10	.11
Powdered	lb.	.15	.16
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.30	.32
Spearmint, American	lb.	—	.30
Squaw Vine	lb.	.20	.22
Stramonium	lb.	.25	.26
Tansy	lb.	.16	.20
Thyme Spanish	lb.	.07½	.08
French	lb.	.12	.12½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05½	.06
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	.09
Wormwood, imported	lb.	.15	.16
Yerba Santa	lb.	.17	.18

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	.35
Aletris (Unicorn true)	lb.	.80	.85
Alkanet	lb.	.30	.32
Althea, cut	lb.	.18	.20
Whole	lb.	.15	.16
Angelica American	lb.	.19	.20
Arnica	lb.	—	.75
Arrowroot, American	lb.	—	.10
Bermuda	lb.	—	—
St. Vincent	lb.	.06	.06½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.10	.12
Bearsfoot	lb.	.06	.09
Belladonna	lb.	—	.40
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	—	.20
Beth	lb.	.18	.20
Blood	lb.	.20	.22
Blueflag	lb.	.55	.60
Bryonia	lb.	.16	.18
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.13	.15
American	lb.	.13	.15
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.45	.50
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.13	.14
Cohosh, black	lb.	.12	.13
Blue	lb.	.12	.13
Colchicum	lb.	.45	.46
Colombo, whole	lb.	.07	.08
*Comfrey	lb.	—	.45
Culver's	lb.	.24	.25
Cranesbill, see Geranium			
Dandelion, Imported	lb.	.20	.21
American	lb.	.20	.21
Doggrass, genuine	lb.	.25	.28
Cut Bermuda	lb.	—	—
Echinacea	lb.	.60	.65
Elecampane	lb.	—	.18
Galangal	lb.	.12	.14
Gelsemium	lb.	—	.20
Gentian	lb.	—	.09
Geranium	lb.	—	.18

*Nominal

Seeds and Spices

Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.18 — .19
Bleached	lb.	.26 — .28
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	1.00 — 5.00
Northwestern wild	lb.	8.00 —12.00
Southern wild	lb.	7.00 —10.00
Golden Seal	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Powdered	lb.	— — 6.00
Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	— — .80
White, Domestic	lb.	— — .20
Powdered	lb.	.19 — .20
Imported Powdered	lb.	.19 — .20
Helonias (Unicorn false)	lb.	.75 — .80
Ipecac Cartagena	lb.	2.75 — 2.90
Powdered	lb.	2.85 — 3.00
Rio whole	lb.	— — 2.60
Powdered	lb.	— — 2.75
Jalap, whole	lb.	.30 — .45
Kava Kava	lb.	.21 — .22
Lady Slipper	lb.	— — 1.20
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	— — —
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.10½— .11
Selected	lb.	.28 — .30
Powdered	lb.	.16 — .17
Lovage, American	lb.	.65 — .70
Manaca	lb.	.18 — .20
Mandrake	lb.	.15 — .17
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.15 — 1.20
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	.08 — .09
Verona	lb.	.06 — .07
Fingers	lb.	— — .85
Pareira Brava	lb.	.25 — .28
Pellitory	lb.	.29 — .30
Pink true	lb.	1.55 — 1.75
Pleurisy	lb.	— — .19
Poke	lb.	.14 — .15
Rhatany	lb.	.11 — .12
Rhubarb		
High Dried	lb.	— — .48
Powdered	lb.	— — .50
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.60 — .65
American	lb.	.35 — .38
Mexican	lb.	.38 — .40
Scammony Root	lb.	.06 — .06½
Senega, Northern	lb.	.70 — .75
Southern	lb.	— — —
*Serpentaria	lb.	— — 2.75
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20 — .22
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.38 — .40
Stripped	lb.	— — .55
Spikenard	lb.	.25 — .27
Squill, white	lb.	.07 — .08
Stillingia	lb.	.17 — .18
Stone	lb.	.12 — .13
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.06½— .07
Aleppy	lb.	.06½— .07
China	lb.	.06½— .07
Unicorn false, See Helonias		
True, See Aletris		
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.15 — .16
Yellow Dock	lb.	— — .15
Yellow Parilla	lb.	— — .30

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	— — —
Star	lb.	.19 — .19½
Spanish	lb.	.14 — .15
Annatto	lb.	.03 - .05½
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	— — —
Morocco	lb.	.05½— .06
South American	lb.	.04 — .04½
Caraway, African	lb.	.08 — .08½
Dutch	lb.	.06½— .07
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	.90 — 1.25
Decorticated	lb.	.55 — .57
Celery	lb.	.13 — .14
Colchicum	lb.	— — .60
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	— — —
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.03 — .04
Bleached	lb.	— — .07
Cumin, Levant	lb.	— — --
Morocco	lb.	.06½— .07
Dill	lb.	.06 — .06½
Fennel, French	lb.	.08½— .09
German	lb.	.08½— .15
Bombay	lb.	.09 — .09½
Flax, whole	per bbl.	10.00 —12.00
Ground	lb.	.07½— .08
Foenugreek	lb.	.02½— .02¾
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.04½— .05
Chilian	lb.	.05 — .05½
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06 — .06½
Larkspur	lb.	.23 — .25
Lobelia	lb.	— — 1.25
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.10 — .10½
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.06½— .07
California, Brown	lb.	.06 — .06½
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.07½— .08
English, Yellow	lb.	.06½— .07½
Danish, Yellow	lb.	.05½— .07
Dutch, Yellow	lb.	.05 — .05½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.11 — .11½
Turkish	lb.	.10 — .10½
Blue Indian	lb.	.05½— .06
White Indian	lb.	.07 — .07½
Quince	lb.	.90 — .95
Rape, South Amer	lb.	.06½— .07
Japanese, small	lb.	.07 — .07½
Domestic	lb.	.06 — .06½
Sabadilla	lb.	.16 — .17
Stramonium	lb.	.25 — .26
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	— — —
Kombe	lb.	.90 — .95
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.04½— .05
South American	lb.	.04½— .05
Worm, American	lb.	.18 — .20
Levant	lb.	1.10 — 1.25

*Nominal

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.18 — .19
Bombay	lb.	.15 — .16
Japan	lb.	.24 — .24½
Cassia Buds	lb.	.25 — .26
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.09 — .09½
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.23 — .30
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.24 — .25
Mombasa	lb.	.22½— .23
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.23 — .30

Essential Oils

Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.18	.19
Amboynas	lb.	.21	.22
Penang	lb.	.37	.39
Ginger, African	lb.	.07½	.08
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.18	.19
Japan	lb.	.08½	.09
Cochin lemon	lb.	.09	.12
Mace, Siauw	lb.	.30	.35
Banda, No. 1	lb.	.36	.37
Batavia	lb.	.25	.26
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.16	.17
75s-80s	lb.	.18	.19
Pepper, Black Sing	lb.	.10¼	.10½
White	lb.	.17	.17½
Pimento, Select	lb.	.04¾	.05

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.25	.26
Bees, white	lb.	.45	.50
South American	lb.	.22	.25
African	lb.	.17	.20
Candelila	lb.	.33	.34
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.75	.80
No. 1, North Country	lb.	.73	.75
No. 2, North Country	lb.	.45	.46
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.18	.20
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	.18	.20
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.12½	.14
White	lb.	.13	.15
Japan	lb.	.19	.20
Montan, crude	lb.	—	.07
*Bleached	lb.	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	.36
*Green	lb.	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p.	lb.	.07	.09
Ref'd, 118-120 deg	lb.	.06	.06⅕

Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils

*Nominal

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	10.00
Bitter, f.f. P.A.	lb.	8.25	10.25
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chems.			
Sweet	lb.	.50	.55
Peach Kernel (Apricot)	lb.	.38	.40
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.25	1.30
Rectified	lb.	1.65	1.70
Anise, Technical	lb.	.70	.75
U.S.P.	lb.	.80	.85
Bay	lb.	3.25	3.50
Bergamot	lb.	5.75	6.00
Artificial	lb.	—	3.25
Birch Tar, Rect.	lb.	2.50	2.60
Crude	lb.	1.25	1.30
Bois de Rose	lb.	5.00	7.00
Cade	lb.	.75	.80
Cajuput, Native	lb.	.70	.75
U.S.P.	lb.	.95	1.00
Camphor, by-product	lb.	—	.10
Japanese, white	lb.	—	.30
Cananga, Native	lb.	4.50	4.75
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	2.40	2.50
Cassia Technical	lb.	1.00	1.10
Lead, Free	lb.	1.15	1.25
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.40	1.50
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	1.15	1.20
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.60	.65
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	22.50
Leaf	lb.	2.50	2.75
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.35	.38
Java	lb.	—	1.00
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.40	1.45
Bottles	lb.	1.55	1.65
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	.85
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	20.00	22.00
Croton	lb.	1.30	1.40
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	8.00
Cumin	lb.	7.25	7.50
Erigeron	lb.	4.00	4.25
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	.60
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	7.50	8.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	7.00	7.50
Turkish	lb.	4.25	4.30
Ginger	lb.	6.75	7.00
Gingergrass	lb.	—	3.25
Hemlock	lb.	—	1.05
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	2.50	3.00
Wood	lb.	—	1.25
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	7.00	7.50
Spike, Spanish	lb.	1.20	1.25
French	lb.	—	1.60
Garden	lb.	.75	1.25
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	.90
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.75	1.80
Limes, Expressed	lb.	—	4.50
Distilled	lb.	.90	1.00
Linaloe	lb.	5.00	5.25
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	1.35
Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals			
Mustard, natural	lb.	24.00	25.00
Artificial	lb.	3.50	3.60
Neroli, Bigarade	lb.	240.00	340.00
Petale	lb.	400.00	480.00
Artificial	lb.	15.00	20.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.30	1.35
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.65	2.75
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.60	2.70
Italian	lb.	3.00	3.25
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.40	.45
Orris Concrete	oz.	4.50	4.75
Patchouli	lb.	16.00	18.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	—	—
Imported	lb.	1.65	1.70
Peppermint Natural, tins	lb.	4.25	4.50
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	5.00	5.25
Japanese	lb.	1.10	1.15
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	4.00	4.25
French	lb.	8.00	10.00
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	1.75	2.25
Pumilio	lb.	4.75	5.00
Rose, French	oz.	15.50	17.00
Bulgarian	oz.	9.00	14.00
Artificial	oz.	2.75	3.25

Aromatic Chemicals

Rosemary, Spanish	tb.	.70 — .75
French	tb.	1.00 — 1.10
Sandalwood, East India......	tb.	9.00 — 9.25
West Indian	tb.	5.00 — 5.25
Sassafras, natural	tb.	1.50 — 1.60
Artificial	tb.	.70 — .75
Savin	tb.	4.25 — 4.50
Spearmint	tb.	5.75 — 6.00
Spruce	tb.	— — 1.05
Tansy, Amer.	tb.	— — 8.00
Tar, bbls.	gal.	.39 — .40
Refined, U.S.P., cans.....	gal.	— — 1.25
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P...	tb.	1.40 — 1.45
White, French	tb.	1.60 — 1.65
Vetivert, Bourbon	tb.	12.50 —13.00
Wine, heavy	tb.	— — 4.50
Wintergreen, sweet birch....	tb.	5.00 — 5.25
Genuine Gaultheria	tb.	6.75 — 8.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk....	tb.	.42 — .45
Wormseed Baltimore	tb.	3.25 — 3.50
Wormwood Dom.	tb.	16.50 —17.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon........	tb.	14.00 —16.00
Manila	tb.	35.00 —40.00
Artificial	tb.	10.00 —20.00

Oleoresins

Capsicum	tb.	— — 3.00
Aspidium (Malefern)	tb.	4.25 — 4.50
Cubeb	tb.	7.75 — 8.00
Ginger	tb.	3.25 — 3.50
Malefern	tb.	4.25 — 4.50
Mullein (so-called)	tb.	5.00 — 5.25
*Orris, domestic	tb.	— —20.00
Imported	tb.	— —22.00
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	tb.	7.50 — 8.00
Pepper, black	tb.	— — 7.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone, C.P.	tb.	6.25 — 6.50
Amyl Salicylate	tb.	1.50 — 1.60
Imported	tb.	— — 2.50
Anethol	tb.	2.00 — 2.25
Anisic Aldehyde	tb.	— — 6.00
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	tb.	— — 1.00
Free From Chlorine........	tb.	— — 2.00
Benzyl Acetate	tb.	— — 1.75
Imported	tb.	2.50 — 2.75
Benzyl Alcohol	tb.	1.75 — 2.00
Imported	tb.	2.75 — 3.00
Benzyl Benzoate	tb.	2.60 — 2.75
Imported	tb.	— — 5.00
Borneol	tb.	— — 3.50
Bromstyrol	tb.	7.00 — 7.50
Cinnamic Acid	tb.	4.25 — 4.50
Cinnamic Alcohol	tb.	30.00 —35.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	tb.	— — 5.50
Citral	tb.	4.25 — 4.50
Citronellol	tb.	— —13.50
Coumarin	tb.	5.00 — 5.25
Coumarin	tb.	5.00 — 5.10
Ethyl Cinnamate	tb.	— — 7.00
Eucalyptol	tb.	1.00 — 1.10
Eugenol	tb.	5.50 — 6.00
Geraniol, Standard	tb.	— — 3.00
Geranyl Acetate	tb.	— — 5.50
Heliotropin	tb.	4.50 — 4.75
Indol, C. P.	oz.	10.00 —15.00
Iso-Eugenol	tb.	7.50 — 8.00
Imported	tb.	9.00 —10.00
Linalool	tb.	6.75 —10.00
Linalyl Acetate	tb.	— —16.00
Linalyl Benzoate	tb.	— —18.00
Menthol	tb.	4.40 — 4.50
Methyl Anthranilate	tb.	— — 6.50
Methyl Cinnamate	tb.	8.50 — 9.00
Methyl Paracresol	tb.	5.50 — 6.00
Methyl Salicylate	tb.	.41 — .45
Mirbane, rect., drums extra.	tb.	.14¼— .14½
Musk Ambrette	tb.	70.00 —72.00
Musk Ketone	tb.	30.00 —32.00
Musk Xylene	tb.	6.50 — 6.75
Phenylacetaldehyde	tb.	20.00 —25.00
Phenylacetic Acid	tb.	5.00 — 5.50
Phenylethylalcohol	tb.	18.50 —20.00
Rhodinol	tb.	— —20.00
Safrol	tb.	.70 — .72
Terpineol, C. P.	tb.	.75 — .80
Vanillin	tb.	.65 — .70
Violet, artificial (Ionone)....	tb.	— —12.00

PERFUMER SUNDRIES

Ambergris, black	oz.	— — 8.00
Ambergris, gray	oz.	— —25.00
Chalk, precipitated	tb.	.02½— .03½
Civet	oz.	2.75 — 3.00
Lanolin hydrous	tb.	.13 — .14
Lanolin anhydrous	tb.	.17 — .18
Menthol	tb.	4.40 — 4.50
Musk Cab., pods..............	oz.	17.00 —18.00
Musk, Cab., grains..........	oz.	26.00 —28.00
Musk, Tonquin, grains......	oz.	40.00 —42.00
Musk, Tonquin, pods........	oz.	26.00 —27.00
Orris Root, Florentine, whole	tb.	.07 — .08
Orris Root, powd. & gran....	tb.	.12 — .14
Rice Starch	tb.	.18 — .20
Talc, Italian	ton	45.00 —46.00
Talc, French	ton	27.00 —28.00
Talc, domestic	ton	18.00 —20.00

Imports of Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, etc.

Imports From February 11 to February 18

ACIDS—Oxalic, 80 csks., Stein, Hall Co., Inc., Rotterdam; 30 csks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Hamburg

ALMONDS—200 cs., American Express Co., Barcelona; 100 scks., Order, Barcelona

ALUMINUM—Powder, 1 cs., Order, Bremen; **Sulfate,** 87 bbls., Ohio Export Trading Co., Hamburg

AMMONIUM—Chloride, 6 cs., Hitchcock, Lloyd & Co., Hamburg; **Nitrite,** 43 csks., S. S. White Dental Co., Brevik; 211 csks., Lenox Chemical Co., Brevik; 215 csks., Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co., Brevik; 1,065 csks., Hercules Powder Co., Brevik

ANTIMONY—Crude, 700 cs., First National Bank of Cleveland, Shanghai; **Star,** 34 csks., E. Hills & Co., Inc., Hull

ARGOLS—Crude, 264 bgs., Peters, White & Co., Inc., Rotterdam; 499 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Oran

BALSAM—7 cs., Ultramares Corporation, Central American Ports; 6 cs., Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Central American Ports; **Copaiba,** 1 cs., Carib Trading Co., Maracaibo; 7 cs., Paris & Co., Maracaibo; 50 cs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Para

BARK—7 bls., S.B. Penick & Co., Nassau; 4 bls., 1 bbl., W. T. Shay, Nassau; 10 bls., Cohen & Co., Nassau; **Mangrove,** 11,360 bgs., Evans & Woodhead, Singapore; **Siftings,** 8 bbls., S. B. Penick & Co., Nassau; 5 bags, Cohen & Co., Nassau

BEANS—Cocoa, 347 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; 91 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez; 153 bgs., 112 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, Sanchez; 700 bgs., 298 bgs., Michelona & Co., Sanchez; 150 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co. Sanchez; 800 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Trinidad; 426 bgs., Irving National Bank, Trinidad; 350 bgs., Scholtz & Co., Trinidad; 550 bgs., F. G. Alden, Trinidad; 537 bgs., T. Scott & Co., Trinidad; 1,429 bgs., Middleton & Co., Trinidad; 2,275 bgs., Order Trinidad; 202 bgs., Bliss, Dallett & Co., La Guayra; 169 bgs., Scholtz & Co., La Guayra; 159 bgs., Yglesias & Co., La Guayra; 33 bgs., Middleton & Co., Barbadoes; 40 bgs., 326 bgs., Middleton & Co., St. Lucia; 350 bgs., E. F. Darrell & Co., St. Lucia; 25 bgs., H. O. Wilbur Sons, Inc., St. Lucia; 22 bgs., 190 bgs., 154 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., St. Lucia; 40 bgs., Park, Benziger & Co., St. Lucia; 408 bgs., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 10 bgs., Van Dyk & Lindsay, Dominica; 100 bgs., Mecke & Co., Sanchez; 9 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Sanchez; 200 bgs., 231 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez; 256 bgs., Vasquez, Correa & Co., Sanchez; 100 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Puerto Plata; 19 scks., M. C. Keith, Limon; 200 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; 118 bgs., Order, Para; 100 scks., Order, Marseilles; 110 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Sanchez; 150 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Sanchez; 125 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Puerto Plata; **Powdered,** 88 crts., G. Hensden, Jr., Rotterdam; **Vanilla,** 17 cs., H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz; 2 cs., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 62 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Marseilles

BITTERS—Angostura, 1 csk., 5 cs., J. W. Wupperman, Trinidad

CHEMICALS—3 cs., R. F. Lang, Antwerp; 10 cs., Transatlantic Shipping Co., Bremen; 10 cs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Bremen; 123 drums, Equitable Trust Co., Hamburg; 3 csks., C. B. Richard & Co., Hamburg; 29 csks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Hamburg

CLAY—100 csks., J. Goebel & Co., Bremen; 37 csks., Order, Bremen; 330 csks., E. Thiele, Rotterdam; 44 csks., Moore & Munger, Bremen

COBALT—Oxide, 16 csks., Order, London

COCOA BUTTER—1,064 bgs., Order, Hamburg

COLORS—214 pkgs., Textile Alliance, Inc. Rotterdam; **Dry,** 2 csks., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam

COPRA—166 bgs., Middleton & Co., Trinidad; 142 bgs., Baker Cocoanut Co., San Juan

ETHER—2 drums, W. J. Bush & Co., London

EXTRACTS—Wattle, 9,056 bgs., New York Quebracho Extract Co., Durban

FRUIT JUICE—2 cs., W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., London

GELATIN—1 cs., American Express Co., Southampton; 7 cs., F. Wilmot & Co., London; **Sheets,** 1 cs., Perry, Ryer & Co., London

GUM—1,000 bgs., Order, Port Sudan; 1 cs., D. C. Andrews & Co., London; **Chicle,** 101 bdls., H. W. Peabody & Co., Progreso; 488 bls., American Chicle Co., Progreso; 140 bls., Venezuela Trading Co., Ciudad Bolivar; 274 bgs., American Chicle Co., Belize; 600 bgs., Order, Port Sudan; **Copal,** 1 cs., G. De Vries, Rotterdam

HOPS—31 bls., R. F. Downing & Co., Hamburg; 33 bls., S. S. Steiner, Rotterdam

LEAVES—Senna, 270 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Tuticorin; 585 bls., Order, Tuticorin; **Pods,** 22 bls., Order, Tuticorin

LICORICE—Paste, 225 cs., H. Utard, Barcelona

LIME—Citrate, 251 csks., Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica; **Tartrate,** 259 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Oran; 141 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Oran

LIME JUICE—2 csks., F. Pfeiffer & Co., Dominica; 63 pkgs., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 4 cs., Van Dyk & Lindsay, Dominica

LITHOPONE—20 csks., Order, Hamburg

LOGWOOD—2,281,750 lbs., Oakes Manufacturing Co., Cape Haitien

LUPULIN—2 cs., F. Bing, Inc., Rotterdam; 5 cs., American Burtonizing Co., Rotterdam; 1 cs., Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Rotterdam

MAGNESITE—Calcined, 10 csks., R. F. Downing & Co., Glasgow

MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 71 drums, A. Kramer, Rotterdam

MICA—16 cs., Irving National Bank, London; 13 cs., Order, Durban

MYROBALANS—411 pkts., Order, Calcutta

NEOSALVARSAN—1 cs., Order, London

NUX VOMICA—400 bgs., Order, Cochin

OILS—Coconut, 740 tons, 6 cwt., (in bulk) Spencer Kellogg & Co., Manila; **Cod,** 500 csks., National Oil Products Co., St. Johns; 275 csks., Order, St. Johns; **Codliver,** 25 bbls., E. R. Squibb & Sons, Bergen; 30 bbls., T. Nevin, Bergen; 10 cs., Scandinavian Import & Export Co., Bergen; 50 bbls., Order, Bergen; **Chaulmoogra,** 50 cs., Order, London; **Haarlem,** 2 cs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; **Olive,** 25 bbls., A. Veran, Marseilles; 25 bbls., Order, Marseilles; 2 cs., Faan Bros., Marseilles; 6 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Marseilles; **Peanut,** 210 cs., Kwong Yuen Shing, Hongkong; 40 cs., Wing On Wo, Hongkong; 70 cs., Tsue Chong Wo., Hongkong; **Rape,** 25 bbls., Piget, Sayre Co., Hull; 350 bbls., Vacuum Oil Co., Hull

OILS, ESSENTIAL—2 cs., 4 cs., W. J. Bush & Co., London; 9 csks., 3 cs., Rockhill & Vietor, Marseilles; **Bay,** 5 cs., H. Michelson, Arroyo; **Citronella,** 2 drums, A. Rosenthal & Sons, Porto Barrios; **Copaiba,** 10 cs., Sorenson & Nielson, Para; **Eucalyptus,** 49 cs., Kolynos, Sydney; **Lemon Grass,** 22 drums, Order, Cochin; 3 drums, 19 cs., W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., London; **Lime,** 6 bxs., Van Dyk & Lindsay, Dominica; 9 cs., F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominica; 34 pkgs., Middleton & Co., Dominica; **Rose, Attar,** 1 cs., L. H. Morouklan, Smyrna

POTASSIUM SALTS—Muriate, 339 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Rotterdam

POTATO FLOUR—200 bgs., Spier, Simmons Co., Rotterdam

QUININE—Hydrochloride, 4 cs., Order, London; **Sulfate,** 16 cs., Asia Banking Corporation, Manila

ROOTS—Aconite, 21 bgs., Order, Barcelona; **Ipecac,** 6 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, Cartagena; 15 bls., Order, Rio De Janeiro; **Licorice,** 203 bgs., Order, Smyrna; 244 cs., MacAndrews & Forbes Co., Barcelona; 84 cs., H. Utard, Barcelona; **Cuttings,** 194 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Smyrna; **Sarsaparilla,** 8 bdls., Lanman & Kemp, Vera Cruz; **Safflower,** 4 bgs., A. Stallman & Co., London

SEEDS—Annatto, 25 cs., D. Steengrafe, Mayaguez; 1 bag, J. Victori, Mayaguez; **Caraway,** 197 bgs., 200 bgs., A. Stallman & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., R. Friedler, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., International Forwarding Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., F. Menist Corporation, Rotterdam; 100 bls., H. B. Eppstein, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; **Parsley,** 2 cs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; **Poppy,** 100 bls., A. Stallman, Rotterdam; 40 bgs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 180 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; 350 bgs., 100 bgs., Levy & Lewis, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Archibald & Lewis Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Habicht & Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., International Forwarding Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., A. Stallman & Co., Rotterdam; 300 bgs., Fabing Bros., Rotterdam; **Blue,** 50 bgs., Habicht & Co., Rotterdam; 180 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 85 bls., Irving National Bank, Rotterdam; **Rape,** 50 bgs., Levy & Lewis, Rotterdam; 300 bls., A. Dickinson & Co., Rotterdam; 50 bgs., J. D. Nordlinger, Rotterdam

SHELLAC—150 bgs., Chase National Bank, Calcutta; 7 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Santos

SODIUM SALTS—Nitrite, 33 csks., C. Tennant Sons & Co., Brevik; **Tartrate,** 10 csks., Order, London

SPICES—Capsicum, 147 bdls., Order, Bombay; **Chilies,** 100 bdls., Order, Bombay; **Dry,** 300 bdls., Order, Bombay; **Nutmegs,** 100 bgs., Frame & Co., Grenada; 19 bgs., Willard, Hawes & Co., Inc., Grenada; **Pepper, Black** 144 bls., Frame & Co., Rotterdam; 378 bgs., American Express Co., Rotterdam; 1,200 bgs., Order, London

SPONGES—78 bls., Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau; 6 bls., Greek, American Sponge Co., Nassau; 37 bls., A. Isaacs & Co., Nassau; 23 bls., American Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau; 23 bls., Order, Nassau; **Refuse,** 11 bls., A. Isaacs & Co., Nassau; 10 bls., American Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau

TARTAR—71 csks., Tartar Chemical Works, Naples; 309 scks., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; **Cream,** 25 bbls., American Woodpulp Corporation, Hamburg

TURMERIC—200 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

WAX—Bees, 7 bls., G. Preston, San Juan; 10 bls., Castriotis, Kantas & Co., Aden; 211 pkgs., Cook, Swan Co., Lisbon; 25 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Rotterdam; **Carnauba,** 218 bgs., 191 bgs., Lazard Freres, Ceara; 56 bgs., 152 bgs., London & Brazilian Bank, Ceara; **Mineral,** 10 bgs., Order, London; **Ozokerite,** 263 blocks, Irving National Bank, Hamburg

WINE LEES—1,019 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Oran

WINE—Medicinal, 230 cs., Wing On Wo, Hongkong

ZINC CHLORIDE—64 drums, Chemical National Bank, Bremen; **Sulfate,** 2 cs., Davies, Turner & Co., London; **Sulfite,** 3 cs., American Foreign Service Corporation, London

Business conditions were discussed by Gov. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board in the annual report to Congress. In readjustment of business the country, Governor Harding asserted, is generally recognized as having passed the crisis and in looking to the future "a spirit of greater confidence prevails." As the year closed, he said, there were many indications that business generally was beginning to adjust itself to new conditions and "was preparing to proceed on a sounder and saner basis."

Bradstreet's reports 358 failures in the United States for the week, against 389 for the previous week and 106 112, 180 and 287 for the corresponding weeks 1920 to 1917. The New England States had 32; Middle, 76 Western, 88; Northwestern, 25; Southern, 110; Far Western, 27. Canada had 41, against 46 for the preceding week. In the United States about 70.6 per cent of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less, and 19.8 per cent had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Want Ads

EMPLOYEES FURNISHED. Stores sold—also furnished; All States. Positions, Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians furnished. Guaranteed Service. F. V. KNIEST, Peters Trust Bldg., Omaha, Nebr., Estab. 1904